The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,890—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

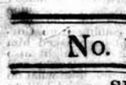
The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
s. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	...26th Oct.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	...2nd Nov.
s. CLYDE	4124	750	K. M. Edmond	...9th "
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	...16th "
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	...23rd "
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	...30th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	.. 2nd Nov.
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	...16th "
HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	...30th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ...£ 60	Including	I Class ...£ 50	Including
II do. ... „ 40	Wines.	II do. 35	wines.
III do. ... „ 15	With food.	III do. 15	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 0
„	„ II	do.	do. — 70	do.	„ 3
From Naples,	I do.	do.	do. — 145	do.	„ 0
„	„ II	do.	do. — 105	do.	„ 3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 600 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dioppe ..... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. NUBIA	3,553	480	T. G. Knox	.. 22nd Oct.
s.s. PERSIA	3,553	480	R. Hutchinson	2nd Nov.
s.s. ARMENIA	3,395	480	G. H. Read	.. 13th „
s.s. VICTORIA	3,242	480	John Craig	.. 3rd Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 5, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

CLAN LINE.

THE fine new steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons Register, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 15th proximo. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

Passage Money—Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th Oct., 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

WANTED, a First Class HEAD DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATOR for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway. Salary according to qualifications.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER, Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona.

WANTED

FOR the NAGPUR WATER-WORKS, a thoroughly competent OVERSEER. Must have thorough knowledge of English, Surveying, and Levelling, be well up in Accounts and Office Works; and have had previous experience on Water-Works. Salary, including allowances, Rs. 325 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Honorable L. M. ST. CLAIR, Engineer in charge, Nagpur Water-Works, Nagpur, C. P.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT for the PRINTING DEPARTMENT of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, salary Rs. 240, rising by annual increments of Rs. 12 to Rs. 300.

No one need apply who has not a practical knowledge of printing and press-machinery, stereo-typing, lithographing, type-founding and book-binding.

A thoroughly practical business man is required.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to, the Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Officiating Manager.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoris, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd October, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 27th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October, 1883. Agents.

NOTICE.—The s. s. BRITANNIA has ARRIVED from Moulmein. CONSIGNEES are requested to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS WITHOUT DELAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. PERSIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS WITHOUT DELAY.

CONSIGNEES of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo, WITHOUT DELAY, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

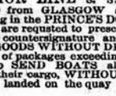
All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the dock, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th October, 1883.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO  SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,*
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses.
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS,

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
RAT TRAPS ..... each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... „	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... „	15 0

TREACHER & CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S CHERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM.

A NEW and elegant preparation of the best Cod Liver Oil, emulsified by a new process which renders the Oil perfectly tasteless. It is readily assimilated, and being free from nauseous taste can be taken without discomfort by both ladies and children.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GUINNESS'S XXX STOUT.
FOSTER'S, MOLINE'S and BURKE'S BOTTLING.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
FOSTER'S AND STONE'S BOTTLING.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,
HOGSHEADS AND KILDERKINS.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
FROM THE TRIESTE BREWERY DIRECT.

PRIME DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

DE LA RUE'S IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY FOR LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

POSSESSING the excellencies of hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of paper made by machine, and just sufficiently glazed to facilitate absorption of the Ink and render passage of the pen agreeable, whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use at all times.

QUEEN'S, PRINCESS'S, ALBERT, small 8vo. and large 8vo. paper, in thick and extra thick qualities, with square and oblong envelopes.

Details and sample books on application to
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

KEMP'S RUST PREVENTATIVE,
FOR STEEL AND OTHER METALS.

THIS Excellent Liquid is admirably adapted for preserving Steel and other Metal Goods from Rust, such as Surgical Instruments, Bits, Stirrups, Arms, Accoutrements, &c., &c.

Re 1, per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUX.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON FRAMES, COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS—

Very strong and serviceable ..... from Rs. 22 8 to Rs. 32 0
Superior finish, bound with leather ..... from Rs. 48 0 to Rs. 60 0
Covered with Brown Tan Canvas, leather bound ..... from Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 60 0

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS—

Extra stout, brass rivetted, brass corner plates and best finish throughout ..... from Rs. 68 0 to Rs. 83 0

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX—

Of the very best quality and workmanship ..... from Rs. 36 0 to Rs. 45 0
Do. do. with expanding tops ..... from Rs. 36 0 to Rs. 45 0

BASIL LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX—

Strong and serviceable ..... from Rs. 20 0 to Rs. 28 0

TAN CANVAS PORTMANTEAUX—

Strongly bound and of good material ..... from Rs. 19 0 to Rs 25 0

GLADSTONE BAGS—

In plain hide or black leather. The most useful and convenient travelling bags made; being collapsible, they occupy little space when not fitted, and are light and strong
PLAIN HIDE ..... from Rs. 22 8 to Rs. 34 0
PLAIN BLACK LEATHER ..... from Rs. 27 0 to Rs. 30 0
FITTED GLADSTONE BAGS ..... from Rs. 70 0 to Rs. 110 0

BEACONSFIELD BAGS—

Opening Square at top, plain hide and Black Leather ..... from Rs. 18 0 to Rs. 20 0

COURIER OR MONEY BAGS—

With the latest improvements in Straps and Locks, Tanned Canvas ... from Rs. 8 0 to Rs. 10 0
Morocco Leather ..... from Rs. 11 0 to Rs. 13 0

BROWN TAN CANVAS CARTRIDGE BAGS—

A necessity to Sportsmen ..... from Rs. 4 8 to Rs. 6 4

LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—

Very light and Strong ..... from Rs. 36 0 to Rs. 43 0

CABIN BAGS—

Best Japanned Canvas ..... from Rs 34 0 to Rs. 36 0

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS—

Tan Canvas, opening square at top, with Nickel Mounts ..... from Rs. 16 0 to Rs. 21 0
Morocco Leather do. do. ..... from Rs. 13 0 to Rs. 18 0

LADIES' HAND BAGS—

In Russia and Morocco, well finished and lined with silk or calf ... from Rs. 9 0 to Rs. 23 0

THE LADY'S REGISTERED DRESSING BAGS—

So constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Bag.

MOROCCO LEATHER ..... from Rs. 100 0 to Rs. 270 0
RUSSIA Do. ..... from Rs. 145 0 to Rs. 300 0

THE GENTLEMAN'S REGISTERED DRESSING BAGS—

MOROCCO LEATHER ..... from Rs. 100 0 to Rs. 300 0
RUSSIA Do. ..... from Rs. 150 0 to Rs. 350 0

THE NE PLUS ULTRA DRESSING BAGS—

This handy Dressing Bag possesses the advantage of having its Toilet arrangements distinct in a convenient outside pocket secure and readily accessible.

LADIES' BAGS ..... from Rs. 170 0
GENTLEMEN'S BAGS ..... from Rs. 170 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

M. H. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

HAVE at St. James's Palace a professional taster, before whom is placed for selection the various Wines required for Royal use. The selected CHAMPAGNE is WACHTER & Co.'s, of Epernay, and a Royal Warrant notifying their appointment is in our office; and as "Good Wine needs no bush," we, as Sole Agents for Wachter & Co., say—"Try their ROYAL CHARTER Champagne @ Rs. 58 per dozen," subject to Cash discount.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

FOR

STYLE, QUALITY, FIT,

And WORKMANSHIP our SHIRTS stand UNRIVALLED. We have now a VRY LARGER STOCK of NEW GOODS to offer, and patterns with instructions for self-measurement and prices will be promptly sent on application. All orders receive attention from an experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen favouring us with their orders are ured of receiving every satisfaction.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
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Tracing Paper.
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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
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Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
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Sable do.
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Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
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Palette Knives.
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Bristol Boards.
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Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells
Gold Leaf.

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*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR RS. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Srinagur, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoontrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta Pachmarhi, &c.

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THACKER AND CO., LD.

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DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACKET SHOES.

WE have a large stock of the above made to our special order, of best English manufacture, and invite inspection of the same.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST, BEST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, RELIABLE, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Hurry, Worry, and Waste, Anxiety and Excitement of the Higher Nervous Centres, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST.....Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
SWEETHEARTS,
AND
ALADDIN,
(BURLESQUE.)
TUESDAY,
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING;
AND
DAVID GARRICK.
WEDNESDAY,
CLOSED
FOR REHEARSAL OF IOLANTHE.
THURSDAY & FRIDAY,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
Gilbert and Sullivan's Popular Fairy Opera,
IOLANTHE.
SATURDAY,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
The Sparkling Burlesque,
PARIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

MESSRS. NORVILLE and FERRELL have the honour to announce that they will produce on
THURSDAY NEXT,
GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S Popular Fairy Opera,
IOLANTHE.

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
BY
HER MAURICE FREYBERGER.
Act I—A SYLVAN GLADE.
Act II—THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, LONDON, BY NIGHT.
MOONLIGHT EFFECTS.
FULL CHORUS OF FAIRIES.
FULL CHORUS OF PEERS.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

S.S. "MERTON HALL" ARRIVED, 21st OCTOBER 1883.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal; otherwise no claim will be assented to.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st October, 1883.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—THE THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, 22nd instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; and Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 20th October, 1883.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited at the Office of the undersigned at VIRWADY, Poona District, till noon on the 10th November, 1883, for the SUPPLY (during November) of W. Hartley or other good clean COAL for line Carrying, to be delivered two hundred (200) tons at Poona and fifty (50) tons at Patas Railway Stations.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept lowest or any tender.

J. E. WHITING, C. E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, Nira Canal, Virwady, 18th October, 1883.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 55 per share is made PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 25th October, 1883, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 12th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR HORMUSJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 20th October, 1883.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the FORT CUSTOM HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of bundles, bars, angle, flat, hoop, and sheet iron, speiter, hardware, glassware, provisions, deck chairs, empty drums, stained plate and window glass silver assays, matches, stationery, acids, tobacco, imitation gold thread, country spirits, Scinda salt, drums, nails, cement, kegs, paint, steam gauges, iron castings, writing slates, wearing apparel, pattern parcels, and various other articles.

The sale will commence at 1 p. m. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale; failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. C. TREVOR,
Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay Custom House, 17th October, 1883.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Fort Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1883, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed.

If and the said resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after article 9 of the following article, namely :—

"9a. The Company may from time to time by sub-division divide the Capital or any part thereof into shares of a smaller nominal amount."

By Order of the Directors,
GLADE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, 20th October, 1883.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for the Company will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1883, at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Hornby-row.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (2,000) two thousand.

Plans may be seen at the Offices of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, C. E., the Company's Engineer and Architect, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Copies of Form of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specifications of Works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th October, 1883.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી હીન્દુસ્થાન શપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share, for the half year ending 30th June, 1883, WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th October, 1883, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ડાકરશી મુલજીની કુાં.
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th October, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on [illegible] 24th instant, at the [illegible]cutive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contra[illegible] following SUPPLIES :—

[illegible] on the line o[illegible]
Deesa.
Bombay, Commissa[illegible]ons, &c., pro[illegible] under
Storekeeper Gene[illegible]

Tenders will be re[illegible]
Officer, Deesa, up [illegible]
missariat Storeke[illegible]
and the rates read[illegible]
as may attend.

Persons desiro[illegible]
[illegible]ds, on applicati[illegible] of
[illegible]nders, Schedu[illegible] and
[illegible] other Inform[illegible]with
Contracts and th[illegible]bide
by to prevent their Tende[illegible]
No reasons will be as[illegible] of the
lowest or any Tender.

No tender will be received or attended [illegible]accom-
[illegible]d by the necessary earnest money in Treasury
[illegible]t, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the
[illegible]ct.

[illegible]est money in cash will be received.

[illegible] security deposit on acceptance of the Tender
[illegible]nished in cash or Government Loan Papers to
[illegible] 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the

[illegible] earnest money being deposited in the
[illegible]nder not being submitted, the earnest
[illegible]ited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Lieut.-Colonel,
[illegible] Storekeeper General, Presidency.
[illegible]r General's Office, Bombay, 15th

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT of the TEMPLE BAR beg to inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, of the arrival from Europe of a

SPECIAL STRING BAND,

consisting of eight Ladies and five Gentlemen, all first-class artists, who will give their first performance at a PROMENADE CONCERT to be held TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING.

Overture, 9 p.m. ; finale, 1 a.m.
ADMISSION FREE.
To the Gallery, Re. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ARMAND GUGGENHEIM has CEASED from THIS DATE to SIGN our firm per procuration.

LOUIS DREYFUS & CO.

Bombay, 19th October, 1883.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Cotton Trade Association called for Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., will NOT be held.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th October, 1883.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

WILKIE COLLINS' NOVELS.
Price Re. 1-4, post free Re. 1-8 each.

After Dark.	Law and the Lady.
Antonina.	Man and Wife.
Armadale.	Miss or Mrs.
Basil.	Moonstone.
Black Robe.	My Miscellanies.
Dead Secret.	New Magdalen.
Fallen Leaves.	No Name.
Frozen Deep.	Poor Miss Finch.
Haunted Hotel.	Queen of Hearts.
Hide and Seek.	Two Destinies.
Jezebel's Daughter.	Woman in White.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT
A FRESH STOCK OF
GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
(Quality Guaranteed.)
BRIAR WOOD PIPES
OF THE CELEBRATED
G. B. D. BRAND.
(Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.)
MOUNTED CLAY PIPES
In innumerable varieties, and
Pipes of all devices and kinds.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
in plain and fancy leathers.
CIGARETTE MACHINES,
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS,
COMPANIONS, CHIBOUKS,
POUCHES, JARS, AUGDANS,
&c., &c.
Forming the most extensive and unequalled selection of
SMOKERS' REQUISITES
ever imported ; personally selected by the undersigned in Vienna, Paris, and London, and comprising all the latest Novelties (CHOICE, UNIQUE, and HANDSOME) too numerous to particularize.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY,
THE TWENTIETH OCTOBER,
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA,
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM"
OF
CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING Specimen Copies or wishing to subscribe are requested to order at once, as the number of copies originally intended to be issued is nearly bespoken, and the Review cannot be kept in type after publication.

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,, 11 for 6 months ,, ,, ,,	12	0
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2. Ourselves.
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8. Cream of the Weekly Reviews :—
   - Athenæum.
   - Academy.
   - Spectator.
   - Saturday Review.
9. The Month.
10. General Notes.

The proprietor has the pleasure to announce that in the next number will appear a Review of Sir Henry Thompson's "Food and Feeding," with special reference to dietary in tropical climates, by E. A. Birch, M. D.

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"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EDEN THEATRE,
(OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER.)

PROPRIETOR.....JOHN WILSON.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....FRANK WESTON.
TREASURER .....T. W. HUBBARD.

COMMENCE AT 9-15.
TO-NIGHT. } OPEN { TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. } NIGHTLY { TO-NIGHT.

Great success of the charming Lady Illusionist and famous Prestidigitateur,

MDME. EMMELINE NICOLO.
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In new tricks nightly from her
SPECIAL BUDGET OF WONDERS.

LURLINE / LURLINE / LURLINE } The Wondrous { LURLINE / LURLINE / LURLINE
EMPRESS OF THE WATERS.

Received on Saturday last with thunders of applause, the large and delighted audience proclaiming this lady's chaste and refined performance as the most marvellous Exhibition ever witnessed in the East, her LONG DIVES OCCUPYING 3 MINUTES 7 SECONDS.

ALL SHOULD SEE HER
As her stay in Bombay is but for a limited period.
TO-NIGHT AT 10-30.

LURLINE / LURLINE } in her beautiful Chrystal Aquarium

The Marvel of the Faculty. { LURLINE / LURLINE / LURLINE / LURLINE } The wonder of the world.

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Reserved Seats..... Rs. 3.
Admission through specially constructed and reserved Entrance at side of Theatre, available for front seats only.
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Doors will open at 8-45 ; curtain to rise at a quarter-past 9.
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES excel all others for thoroughness of construction, workmanship, ease of management and the wide range of work produced. For cash or on the hiring system, with option of purchase. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Pereshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

P. RATANJEE, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his SILVER HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER WATCH with gold crown for gentlemen, a very reliable watch suitable for India. Price Rs. 40, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

TIFFIN BASKETS, all sizes, a splendid assortment. From Rs. 10-8.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters,
Meadow & Hummum Streets, Bombay.

HAWKES' REGULATION HELMETS, covered best white Doe Spikes, Chains, Puggries, &c.
THORPE & Co., Military Outfitters,
Meadow & Hummum Streets, Bombay.

DRINKING MUGS, GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand Bags, Courier Bags, Hold-alls, &c.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters,
Meadow & Hummum Streets, Bombay.

RESAIS and PILLOWS, from Rs. 6, English Feather, Horse-hair, and Elder-down Pillows and Elder-down Quilts.
THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

WALERS FOR SALE.—A fresh batch just arrived at the BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a VICTORIA for single or pair, the property of T. GRIFFITHS, Esq. To be seen at LAWRENCE & Co., Girgaum. Price Rs. 600.

THE SALE of very valuable new design FURNITURE, 5 to 36 lights hanging chandeliers and argand lamps, &c., at No. 20, Kalbadevi-road, to-day at 1 p.m.

JUST RECEIVED by mail steamer, Ladies' and Gentlemen's single and double draw Felt HATS of latest fashion, from Rs. 5.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

ENGLISH-SALT PORK and Salt BEEF, for family use, in convenient little barrels of 25 lbs. each. Provision Cash Stores, Forbes Street, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

FRESH HAMS, Bacon, and Cheese, wholesale and retail. Apply to the Provision Cash Stores, Forbes Street, Fort, W. J. ESSAI.

TASMANIA JAMS, Californian Fruits, and Australian Provisions, at the Provision Cash Stores, Forbes Street, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

ROYAL AROMATIC GINGER ALE, sparkling aerated coffee and aerated waters, of a superior quality. Provision Cash Stores, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

"PATTIES," daily consumed over 200, hot from the oven, 2 annas each, at TEA and COFFEE HOUSE, Bell-line, Fort.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 4-4 ; Pints Rs. 1-4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £676,000 per annum.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS & SHOES. For style and durability they cannot be surpassed. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GREAT BARGAIN in real silver watch chains with spring swivels, at Rs. 7 each.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Doeskins, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Maynard & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.—Highly recommended to boil, fry, and cook. Free from verdigris. Inspection respectfully invited.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

POCKET MAP of POONA and the COUNTRY AROUND. The most complete and reliable Map yet published. Issued by W. MUSKETT, Editor, *Poona Observer*, and sold by all Booksellers. Price Rs. 1-8.

FOR SALE, handsome Brougham Horse, chestnut Waler gelding, 16 hands, age 6 ; very powerful, quiet and trotting, believed sound ; open to examination or trial. Price Rs. 900. Apply to [illegible]. S. SAUNDERS, Esq., Ajmere.

TO BE SOLD, an English-built C-spring CARRIAGE in thorough repair, with patent brake and new enamelled leather monsoon top and side pieces. Price Rs. 1,250. For particulars apply to Mr. Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Poona.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Meetings allowed between 15th October and 20th December, 1883. Prizes, 8 medals and Rs. 3,400, guaranteed. For Prospectus, apply to D. PUDUMJEE Esquire, Honorary Secretary, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh Consignment of Ehrhardt & Frères' GERMAN BEER in splendid condition. This Ale is now so well-known and appreciated to need any recommendation. Also F. H. Lebrun and Co.'s old Cognac**. For terms apply to D. P. BATHA and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has first privilege to well-known and appreciated comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Sea Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES.—PEARSE, Bread and Biscuit Baker to the Governor, Apollo-street.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 5-10 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 19th :—Saxmundham (s), from Rangoon. On the 20th :—Persia (s), from Liverpool ; Adria (s), Mauritius. Yesterday :—Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th: Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee, &c. ; I. G. S. Clive, Aden ; Chandernagor (s), Marseilles. Yesterday :—Nepaul (s), China, &c.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-40 :—

Overture	Il Conte d'Essex..... Mercadante.
Selection on Irish Airs	Hartmann.
Valse.....	Je t'aime ..... Waldteufel.
Aria	Lucia di Lammermoor .... Donizetti.
Valse	La Source ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Persia entered, and the s.s. Aston Hall left, the dock on Saturday.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Acting Third Judge of this Court, sits to-day for the disposal of emergent business.

A VAGRANT.—John Williams was declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan on Saturday last, and was ordered to be taken to the Government Workhouse.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from P., contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

REPORTED THEFT.—Narayen Jewraj, living at Memonwada, reported to the police on Friday last the theft of a gold neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 200, from a box on his premises.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Portion of a wall of house No. 7, Church-street, Masagon, belonging to Framjee Cokerjee, fell in on Friday night last. Fortunately no one was injured. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Constable Collis charged Bhana Coova, a coachman in the employ of a Bhania cloth merchant, before Mr. P. Ryan last Saturday with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner along the Picket-road. Pleading guilty, accused was fined Rs. 7.

LOSS OF A GOLD BROOCH.—Mr. Trevor, Commissioner of Customs, reported to the police on Friday last that Miss Oliver had dropped a gold brooch, oval-shaped and set with a pearl in the centre, somewhere on Queen's-road. A reward of Rs. 5 is offered to the finder.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Sassoon Dock, on the body of Mahadoo Palnak. It appears that on the previous evening the deceased paid a visit to his brother-in-law, a private in H.M.'s 4th Rifles, awaiting embarkation at the dock for Aden. While returning at 8 o'clock he fell into the basin and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

THEFT.—Three women, named Jungee, Dewao, and Bahia, respectively, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 of aiding and abetting prisoner No. 3 in stealing a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 125, the property of Cooshia, a woman, and also of assisting prisoner No. 3 in the disposal of the property, knowing it to have been stolen; and prisoner No. 2 of dishonestly receiving the property. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 3 were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 100.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT.—Baboo Sumboo, employment usually as a domestic servant, was charged last Saturday, before Mr. P. Ryan at the Fort Police Court, with criminal breach of trust in respect of several lead and copper vessels, valued collectively at Rs. 5-12 and owned by three persons. It seems that about four months since the prisoner was entrusted with the cleaning of the stolen articles, with which, apparently mistaking his duty, he absconded. It was not till last Friday that the accused was seen by the complainants in the company of a sepoy before a Marwarree's shop where the vessels had been pledged. The prisoner admitted the charge, and was sentenced to undergo six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE SAD FATALITY AT NASSICK.—Our Nasick correspondent writes :—"On Sunday evening, the 14th inst., the Rev. Mr. Macartney, C.M.S., preached a funeral sermon at the Sharanpoor Church (Nasick) touching the sudden deaths of Mrs. Woodward and Mrs. Silcock, taking for his text—'And they were not divided in death.' Suitable hymns were selected. The whole of the congregation attended in mourning. The preacher was very sad, and could hardly speak. He referred to the numerous good qualities of the two ladies, and said they were true Christians and truly catholic in their views and ideas, and that they practised in their daily lives the true principles of Christian charity as explained by St. Paul."

THE GERMAN CHOLERA COMMISSION.—Reuter has been at the trouble of telegraphing that the German Cholera Commission in Egypt are on their way to India, we presume to learn something about cholera. They can of course pick up a little experience in Bombay and elsewhere at any time, but we cannot help thinking the learned Teutons could do so quite as well by means of the Post Office.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE BISHOPS' CONTROVERSY.—We copy elsewhere from the *Bombay Gazette* of Thursday a very able review of the controversy between Bishop Meurin on the one hand, and the Anglican Bishops and the Rev. Mr. Rivington on the other. Our contemporary need scarcely have apologised to his readers for inserting such a masterly and temperate article, even if it were a breach of the religious neutrality he has been so careful to observe. The letter is subscribed "Outsider," a sufficient indication that the writer holds aloof from both parties and gives his opinion of the controversy simply as a matter of logic and argument. We are not surprised that he takes a very disparaging view of Anglican pretensions, for it is only Anglicans who can ever look upon themselves as a real solid Church, and complacently maintain that they have somehow inherited their religion from the Apostles without the aid of Rome. "Outsider" is, of course, opposed to the claims of the Catholic Church, and his view of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility is a mistaken one, but still he maintains that the Catholic Church is throughout logical and consistent. On the contrary, he points unanswerably to the attempt in the Anglican fashion of usurping Catholic claims as against Dissenters and repudiating them as against Catholics. "Outsider" has the highest admiration for Bishop Meurin's pamphlet and style of argument, while he declares that the Rev. Mr. Rivington has missed the main question entirely. We commend the article to our readers and others as an impartial view of the merits of this particular controversy, and a clear explanation of the very unsatisfactory position held by Anglicans and especially Ritualists.—*Id.*

MEETINGS OF MILL COMPANIES.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the supporters of this company, which proposes to establish a spinning and manufacturing mill at Bangalore, was held at Mysore, on Monday last, for the purpose of introducing the promoters, Mr. J. Alcock and Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharoocha, of Bombay, to the Mysore public, with a view to enable them to afford information with regard to the position and prospects of the company. The Peshwa was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting, but had deputed Mr. A. Narsmienaingar, Palace Assistant Commissioner, to be present on his behalf. The secretary to the Dewan and other influential gentlemen were present. Mr. Abdool Khadur, Khan Bahadoor, Deputy Commissioner, was called to the chair.

Mr. W. South, secretary of the company, stated that the undertaking had been formally registered, as required under the Indian Companies' Act, as a limited liability company, with a capital of Rs. 4,50,000, of which sum Rs. 3,36,200 had been subscribed, thereby leaving a balance of Rs. 1,04,800 still to be filled up ; and that the promoters and directors had considered it advisable that the present meeting should be convened with a view to obtaining subscriptions for the remaining shares, in order that the work of the cotton mill at Bangalore might be at once proceeded with.

The chairman called upon Mr. Alcock, of Bombay, to address the meeting. Mr. Alcock said that from the experience he had gained of the mill industry in India for many years past, he was of opinion that a mill in Bangalore would have every reasonable chance of success. Some of the company's friends had suggested that the mill should be erected in Mysore itself, but in the interests of the shareholders he considered, for many reasons, that the mill should be set up in Bangalore.

Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharoocha, the other promoter, also addressed the meeting, enumerating some of the advantages to be derived from the extension of the mill industry, to the territories of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. He told the meeting how the idea of a cotton factory in Bangalore was first started. It arose thus. He had the honour of being introduced to Col. LeMessurier when he was in Bombay on his way to Bangalore a few months ago. Talking with him on the mill industry of India in general, and of a cotton factory in which he was interested in particular, he started the question, how would it do to have a mill erected in Bangalore? He said he was ready to put in his money and induce his friends to do so. So far as he was concerned, right loyally had he kept his word. But the question was too problematical to be answered off-hand. A factory flourishes best where the labour is cheap and abundant ; the supply of water plentiful ; raw material within any easy distance ; and consumption is in its midst. The Colonel was not very precise on these details, and the promoters told him they would thank him very much to furnish them with the same at his earliest convenience. Some time after, Mr. South wrote to them on the subject with Colonel LeMessurier's concurrence, and reported favorably on all the subjects of inquiry. Mr. Alcock and Mr. James Scott went to Bangalore to see for themselves and were satisfied. Having quoted figures to show that the mill would turn out ninety thousand pounds of yarn every month and at a profit of 2 annas a pound, there would be Rs. 11,250 gained per month or Rs. 1,35,300 a year, equal to about 30 per cent. on capital. Mr. Bharoocha continued :—But of all the parties concerned in the promoting of this mill, who gains the most? It is the State of Mysore. Once the factory is planted in a locality, it cannot be removed at the pleasure of the planters. The State of Mysore therefore is enriched to the extent of the cost of the factory. But where does the money come from? Two lakhs come from Bombay and Rs. 75,000 from the Europeans of the surrounding districts, or Rs. 2,75,000 of foreign capital is imported into the province of Mysore. If the remaining Rs. 1,75,000 be taken up by the Mysoreans, (Rs. 25,000 of which have been already subscribed by the Government and Rs. 35,000 by the Mysore public,) the Government will have enabled its subjects to put money in a place where it is likely to increase, and to have taken it out of a place where it is likely to rust. It opens up a new industry in its territories and finds new employment for its people. The mill will turn out annually, yarn amounting to Rs. 500,000. Well, so much more, the less money will be sent out annually to purchase cotton thread. But these are nothing to the infinite possibilities it opens up. The province of Mysore imports annually, cotton cloth and yarn amounting to sixty-four lakhs, which is more than half of its total import. If their experiment proves successful and if people emulate them, the more goods they make in the Province the less money they have to send out, across its borders. Some of his friends, who had the promoting of the Hyderabad Mill in the territories of H. H. the Nizam, found the subjects of His Highness equally chary and equally distrustful as the people of Mysore. But Hyderabad was then ruled by that most enlightened statesman, the late lamented Sir Salar Jung, whose persuasive powers worked on the minds of the people effectually. The people of Hyderabad had not to repent for having followed his advice. The Hyderabad Mill, since its starting, has regularly paid dividends ranging from 12 to 14 per cent., besides carrying every year from 5 to 10 per cent. to the reserve fund.

The chairman spoke at great length in Hindoostanee, pointing out the benefits arising from the development of industrial undertakings, and urged upon his hearers the advisability of availing themselves of the present opportunity, more especially seeing that the promoters themselves had come forward to invest nearly half the required capital, and that European gentlemen had also assisted in the undertaking by subscribing about one fourth of the capital required.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings of the meeting to a close.

Both the speakers and the chairman were loudly applauded, and upwards of 300 shares were taken up before the gentlemen who were assembled left the College Hall.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE tenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday, the 20th inst., at its registered office, No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort, at 4 p.m., Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, chairman of the board of directors presiding.

Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors previously circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read. The annual audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account, showed that a net profit had been made on the year's working of Rs. 1,19,972-13-9, out of which the directors had already, for the first half-year ending 31st December last, distributed an adinterim dividend, at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per quarter share, which absorbed Rs. 48,000 ; and the balance Rs. 71,972-13-9, they proposed to dispose of as follows :—To provide a dividend for the second half-year, ending 30th June, 1883, at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share Rs. 60,000 ; to reserve fund to meet contingencies Rs. 10,000 ; total Rs. 70,000, and the balance Rs. 1,972-13-9, be carried to next year. The directors regretted that the net profits for the last year were not equal to those of the previous year. There were several causes which had contributed to this, and amongst them, the increased consumption of coal, but this, they trusted, would be remedied, as they have ordered out four new boilers of an improved construction, which had already arrived and are in course of being fitted up. Again, the demand for piece-goods has been very slack and there have been heavy stocks held on hand during the year and the interest on these goods had helped to further reduce the profits. The following resolutions which were submitted to the meeting, were carried *nem. con.* :—Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, "That the report of the directors and the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1883, be, and the same are hereby, received and adopted." (2) Proposed by Mr. Currjee Pallonjee Powalla, and seconded by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee, "That out of the balance of the profits for the year ending 30th June, 1883, amounting to Rs. 71,972-13-9, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share for the second half-year be, and the same is hereby, made payable on and after Monday, the 22nd October inst., to the shareholders whose names appear on the register on the 12th inst., and that the Rs. 11,972-13-9 be and the same, are hereby carried to the credit of the following accounts :—To reserve fund to meet contingencies Rs. 10,000 ; to next year's account Rs. 1,972-13-9." (3) Proposed by Mr. Girdhurdas Cooverjee and seconded by Mr. Currsetjee Pallonjee Powalla, "That Messrs. Ruttonsey Khimjee and Vundrawandas Ramjee, who retire by rotation, be, and they are hereby, re-elected directors of the company." (4) Proposed by Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee and seconded by Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee, "That Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Fakirjee Muncherjee be, and they are hereby, appointed auditors of the company for the year 1883-84 at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each."

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting then terminated.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday last at the mill premises, Parell, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. Owing to the absence from illness of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, the secretary, treasurer and agent, Mody Bapoojee Hormusjee read the notice convening the meeting and the directors' report.

The directors' report from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1883, stated that the working of the company during the year had been more successful than the last, even although the prices of cotton ruled at higher rates for a portion of the year. A large quantity of yarn remained unsold in the hands of the

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

We were unable to adopt a suggestion emanating from high revenue authorities, that repayment of the principal lent should never be required but that the loan should be commuted into a permanent addition to the land-revenue equivalent to the interest on the sum advanced. This plan, specious though it seems, we found to be open to the fatal objection of mixing up inextricably the affairs of the State in its capacity as capitalist with its business as a landholder, and we believed it impossible to devise a plan which would reconcile borrowers to paying an annuity for ever on account of an improvement, the duration of which is necessarily temporary. Section 7 is an expansion of the corresponding section of the present law, empowering Government to recover with interest (which by some unaccountable oversight was omitted from Act XXVI. 1871) and costs, advances made under this Act from the borrower or his surety or from the land improved or hypothecated, as if it were an arrear of land revenue and we have added as proviso protesting interests in the land which existed before the date of the loan. We have further authorised the Collector on the application of a surety from whom any arrears due by the principal debtor on account of a loan interest, or costs, have been realised to recover in a similar way such sums from the borrower or from the land. This provision is intended to induce persons to come forward readily as sureties. In section 8 we have to some extent adopted a suggestion of the Government of Bengal, and provided that the order of an officer granting a loan should be conclusive evidence that the work for which the loan was granted is an improvement; that the person mentioned in the order had at the date on which the order was made a right to make the improvement and that the improvement is one benefiting the land specified. These are points which, so far as Government is concerned, it is not desirable or expedient to have called in question in courts of law, but we have guarded against injury to private rights by restricting the operation of the provisions to the purposes of this Act only. No one will be able to contest the right of Government to recover a loan taken for an improvement under this Act on the grounds that the work was not an improvement or that it did not benefit the land, or that the person who made it had no right to do so; when once an order has been recorded on these points by the proper officers but as amongst private persons, such disputes may be brought out in the courts of law notwithstanding the existence of such order. Section 9 was framed to meet a wish of the Punjab Government with the object of inducing village communities or joint proprietors to take loans for improvements such as tanks or embankments in which they were jointly interested by enabling them to define conclusively at the time of taking the loan the amounts for which, as among themselves, each should be held liable without impairing the joint and several liability of the entire body for the debt to Government. As explained by Mr. Crosthwaite in the original Statement of Objects and Reasons everything for which it is not absolutely essential to provide in the body of the Act is let to rules to be framed by the Local Governments with the previous sanction of the Government of India. In an Act of this nature intended to apply to all India it is impossible to lay down rules on points such as are enumerated in section 10 which will be equally suitable for every province and as the only interests likely to be affected are those of Government, the ordinary objections to giving such extensive powers to Local Governments have no weight. Local Governments have the strongest motives to promote the successful working of the Act and may safely be left to guard their own interests. Section 11 contains a very important innovation on the existing law. It declares generally that the increase in value derived from an improvement made with the aid of a loan granted under this Act shall not be taken into account in revising the land-revenue assessment of the land benefited. On this subject the Famine Commissioners wrote:—"In addition to the difficulties mentioned as arising out of the working of the rules made under the Act (XXVI, 1871), another reason has been prominently alleged for the disinclination of landholders to spend money, whether their own or borrowed, on the improvement of the land, and that is their doubt, whether, at the expiration of the term of settlement they will be allowed to enjoy the whole profits of such an improvement, or whether it will form the occasion for an enhancement of their assessment. In the Punjab it is a rule of the revenue system that the construction of new wells should be protected for 20 years from enhancement on account of irrigation thus provided, and that repairs of old wells and diggers of watercourses should be similarly protected for ten years. In North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Central Provinces no definite rule appears to have been laid down. In Berar and Madras rules have been issued providing that the assessment in lands on which wells or other improvements have been constructed by the owners or occupants at their own cost shall not be enhanced at a future settlement except on the ground of a general revision of the district rates. But these rules have not the force of law and in the Bombay Presidency alone has this understanding been embodied in an Act. We think it important that *a precise and permanent understanding should be come to on the subject and ratified by law.* The landholder should be guaranteed against any enhancement of his assessment for such a period as shall secure to him such a reasonable return on his investment as will encourage the prosecution of improvements." As regards the allusion to the North-West Provinces, I would observe in passing that a rule of the nature indicated has been executively prescribed, but it is indefinite in its terms, and there is reason to believe that it has not been generally or uniformly acted on. The section as it left the hands of the Select Committee proposed to go even beyond the recommendation of the Famine Commission and to exempt from increase of assessment profits arising from improvement effected by the aid of loans taken under this Act, not merely for such persons as would secure a reasonable return on their investment, but from all time. In those temporarily settled provinces where cultivation has almost reached its natural limits this principle might, perhaps, be applied with advantage, but in others where extensive areas are still awaiting reclamation, which can practically yield no return and pay no revenue until irrigated, the enactment of such a hard-and-fast rule would result only in a useless sacrifice of the prospective financial measures of the State. I therefore propose to move the amendment immediately after the motion now before us has been disposed of, of which notice has been given, with the view of empowering the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to fix by rule periods after the expiration of which increase of value arising from the declaration of waste land, or from the irrigation of land personally assessed or irrigated, may be taken into account in assessing the land revenue. To all other improvements under the Act, the general principle prescribed will apply. No enhancement of land-revenue will ever be claimed by Government on account of them. As the amendment be accepted the section will then in the words of the Famine Commission embody a precise and permanent understanding on the subject, and give to such understanding that legal ratification which is essential to its successful operation. This Bill being intended to regulate only transactions to which Government is a party, no place can properly be found in it for a provision corresponding to section 11 as to improvements effected by tenants. Tenants as well as landlords have an equitable right to enjoy the fruits of their labour and expenditure, but the legal provisions for securing this object must be sought for in the law of landlord and tenant. In enactments already passed or now pending before this Council, they have not been overlooked, and the subject has lately engaged the attention of the legislature in England as well as in India. Such, my Lord, are the main provisions of the Bill. We have endeavoured to amend the present law by simplifying the procedure on applications, and to give to it greater elasticity by conferring on the Local Governments extended powers of making rules for matters of detail. We have indicated with no uncertain sound the wish of the Government of India that repayment of advances should be made as easy as possible to the borrower consistently with the interests of the general tax-payer, and we have announced in unmistakable terms that Government will not hasten to appropriate in the shape of enhanced land-revenue profits arising from improvements effected under this Act. I cannot assure Council that the passing of the measure will inaugurate a new era of improvements, or give an irresistible impetus to the building of wells. The Indian agriculturist is not a man of enterprise, and inert habits, the growth of centuries, are not altered in a day, but if under the present Act with all its imperfections over a lakh and a half of rupees were expended in the Punjab within three years if within the same period the expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh reached nearly ¾ lakh the bulk of this being due to the influence with these people possessed and exercised by the same district officers to whose successful working of the Northern India Takavi Act I have already alluded, and if the Opium Department was able to induce its cultivators to take in advances for wells since 1879 not less than Rs. 1,32,000, we may reasonably anticipate that the removal of obstacles which have hampered the operation of Act XXVI. 1871, will not be unfruitful, and that it will be followed by a steady, if not rapid, increase in the number of new works constructed year by year to protect the people from famine by improving the productive powers of the soil throughout the empire."

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley said:—"There are several points connected with this Bill which from the point of view of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, are of considerable importance, and, though they have been mostly dwelt upon by my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton, still there are two or three of them on which I would ask the permission of the Council to offer some additional remarks. The first of these points relates to the question of loans by private persons or agricultural banks. The reason which led to the introduction in the original Bill of the provision regarding loans for agricultural purposes made by private persons duly authorised by the Collectors to be recovered by revenue-process was explained in the three last paragraphs of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and it was further dwelt upon in my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite's opening speech and amplified again by myself. Those reasons, briefly put, were, first, the natural dislike of cultivator-borrowers to come to the Government and get their loans exclusively from them. It was explained that where a man has two competitors both offering to lend him money, one of whom can only lend him money for one purpose, and the other for all purposes; where in the one case the procedure was exceedingly complicated, and in the other money was readily available, it is perfectly clear that under such circumstances the borrower will go to the native money-lender and not to the Government. Another reason was that Government officers are, from the very nature of their duties and from the circumstances under which they carry on those duties, incapable of sufficiently acquainting themselves with the circumstances of the borrower. These two facts seemed to indicate as a natural conclusion that Government, if possible, should let the business be done by private persons, and that, in consideration of private persons or banks taking up this business, and carrying it out on conditions, to be approved by the Government, that Government should give them special facilities for recovering their debts. These were the circumstances which led to the sections being originally introduced into the Bill. The sections were purely skeleton sections, and, as was observed at the time, could lead to nothing without very careful consideration of the details being thoroughly threshed out in committee. When the question came to be considered, it was found that it bristled with difficulty of all kinds. There was, first, the difficulty of distinguishing between loans given for one purpose and loans given for other purposes; for obviously, although Government might undertake to recover loans lent for special purposes under special conditions, it was not at all so clear that they might undertake to recover loans given for ordinary transactions. Then objection was taken to giving preference to one kind of loan and one class of creditors over other kinds of loans and other classes of creditors, and considerable doubts were expressed by experienced officers as to the expediency of allowing Revenue officers to collect those private debts. There was also great difficulty in arranging for the clearing up of prior incumbrances before banks could be induced to advance money on risky business on what the Government considered moderate rates of interest. Still further complication was likely to arise out of the simultaneous or concurrent jurisdiction in regard to identical transactions between the Revenue and Civil Courts. The consideration of all these difficulties led to the general conclusion that it was better not to include legislation for this purpose in the present Bill, but to take the subject up separately and consider it with all its difficulties on its own basis. My hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton has observed that the matter is not done with. As a matter of fact, since Sir Evelyn Baring made his speech in this room about a year ago, the special experiment to which he therein referred in regard to some particular taluqa in the Dekkhan has been the subject of considerable correspondence with the Bombay Government, and, through that Government in communication with Sir William Wedderburn, committees of capitalists have been induced to consider the experiment. The subject has now been threshed out; parts of the details of it are about to be submitted to the Secretary of State, and, until he has expressed his opinion upon it, no further action will be taken. That is how the case at present stands, and I may mention that the conclusion come to by the Select Committee to not legislate for this particular point had already commended itself to the Secretary of State. The next point upon which I have to ask the attention of the Council is the case of the re-payment of loans under section 6 of the Bill. My hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton has observed that the section in its present shape is very much amplified from what it appeared in original draft, and has explained what the object in amplifying it was. Nothing is more noticeable in the correspondence of the Local Governments on the subject than the frequent complaints made that one great obstacle to working the present system is the very short period over which the repayment of loans extended. It is generally from five to ten years, and it varies, not with regard to the nature of the improvement, but with regard to the amount of money spent upon it. The point is one which recommended itself strongly to my hon'ble friend Sir Evelyn Baring, and it was at his request principally that the section is drawn as it is in the Bill and the special reference made to it in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. He wanted it to be understood that the Government of India were not confined to extending to 30 or 35 years the repayment of loans where necessary; and also, in special cases, in permanent and costly improvements, that it would be a matter for the consideration of the Local Government whether they should not extend the period of repayment beyond the generation that actually borrowed the money and throw some of the burden upon the succeeding generation.

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.—Sir Richard Lady, and Miss Garth left for Darjeeling by yesterday's mail train. The Chief Justice returns to Calcutta by the 1st November.—*Statesman.*

ADDITION TO THE CALCUTTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—A new and interesting addition has just been made to the already fine collection of animals at these gardens, in the shape of three Emus and four Wombates, which Mr. H. J. Scott, who represents South Australia at the forthcoming Exhibition, brings with him as presents from his Government for the Government of India. The South Australian Government has, we believe, made similar presents to the Governments of Ceylon and Bombay.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE VICEROY'S SPECIAL TRAIN.—A Viceregal special train is usually a rather long one. His Excellency, however, is at present travelling light. The following is the composition of the train:—Engine; 1, break van; 2, saloon carriage for railway officers; 3, two saloon compartments for Rev. Father Kerr, Dr. Anderson, Lord Alwyn Compton, A.-D.-C., and Captain St. Quinton, A.-D.-C.; 4, a composite carriage, the first-class portion for Captain Hope, of the Foreign Office, and Captain the Honourable C. Harbord, A.-D.-C., the second class for clerks; 5, Secretaries' carriage, Mr. Primrose and Lord William Beresford; 6, Viceregal saloon; 7, Viceregal sleeping carriage; 8, Viceregal carriage, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon; 9, Mess, dining saloon; 10, cooking carriage; 11, third-class carriage for servants; 12, luggage van; 13, break van.—*Indian Daily News.*

CALCUTTA BY NIGHT.—During the past few years several attempts have been made by various hotelkeepers and others in Calcutta to attract custom, and stimulate business, by providing some form of amusement, generally vocal or instrumental, for the more Bohemian section of the community. Something of the style of the Café Chantant, or its English equivalent, the Music Hall, has, in most cases, been aimed at. The local papers from time to time contained advertisements requiring the services of lady pianists, vocalists, violinists, barmaids, &c., and "Brazzaville" warfare either before or after midnight would at times be startled with the shrill strains of Nancy Lee, generally followed by more than the usual allowance of chorus, a considerable amount of hilarity, and the popping of many corks. An attempt, in the style of Herr Siegl's really talented band in a measure superseded these more modest entertainments, and wherever these minstrels have, for the time being established themselves, they have met with a fair amount of patronage. The Band is now under engagement to Mr. Hard, the proprietor of a hotel in Bentinck-street, where they play nightly. Mr. Hard has utilised the compound at the back of his premises, roofed it in with chaddi, and fitted it up with considerable taste, a fountain plays in the centre, and the roof and pillars are festooned with orchids and tropical plants. At one end is the raised stage for orchestra, and opposite to it stands the bar presided over by several Hebes recently brought out from home. Should music pall on the visitor, he can try his skill and test his nerves in an adjoining Shooting Gallery. The Jardin Musicable, as Mr. Hard has christened his venture, is apparently a popular institution, especially after the theatres, for those happy possessors of constitutions that can continue to regard supper as a sane form of refreshment.—*Indian Daily News.*

"PINAFORE" BY THE LILIPUTIANS.—The popular opera of H. M. S. Pinafore was given by the Pollard Liliputian Company at the Corinthian on Monday night and was most enthusiastically received by a crowded house. The chief features in the performance were the admirable singing of Miss Flo. de Lorme, as Ralph Rackstraw; the humorous bye-play of Miss Ruth Wallace and Miss Amy Brooks, as Dick Dead-Eye and the Boatswain, respectively, and the very complete and effective way in which the opera was put on the stage. The scenery, which contained several moving pieces, was the prettiest we remember to have seen in a Calcutta theatre, and the attention to details both in the appointments of the ship and in other respects was most praiseworthy. The firing of the salute when Sir Joseph Porter came on board was very cleverly managed, such minutiæ as the difference in the loudness of the sound, and in the interval between the flash and the report, of the guns fired from the man-of-war in the harbour and the more distant forty on shore, being duly observed. All the principal performers acted very creditably, though Miss May Pollard struck us as being a little too harsh for Josephine, for which character Miss Bella Stewart would, we suspect, be a better cast. Miss Norman as Buttercup was simply wonderful, considering her age, and so was Master Arthur Pollard as the Midshipmite. The hornpipe dancing of one of the younger members of the Company, whose name did not appear in the programme, was a most graceful performance, and that of the Boatswain, as far as agility went, was even more remarkable. Between the acts little Miss Norman gave the song of Lah de Dah in character with great effect. Altogether the performance was most enjoyable and amusing, and will bear seeing more than once. Dave Carson has made a decided hit in bringing this clever company to Calcutta.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.—Here is a good, and we think characteristic, story of Colonel Brine. The Colonel called at the local newspaper office and inquired for the Editor. Editor not in, was the response. Where's the Sub-Editor? Sub-Editor invisible too, he was informed. "I've come on most important business," said the warrior, who appeared to be in great perplexity and distress, "I've actually been here a week, and this paper has said nothing about me!"—*Madras Times.*

A LARGE ELEPHANT'S TUSK.—"Pinfire" writes to the *Madras Mail*:—I herewith send the dimensions of a left tusk of a bull elephant found by Mr. A. H. Sharp, on the Kanan Devan Hills, North Travancore. This elephant had only one tusk and no appearance at all of the other; he was probably born with only one, or broke it when very young. I shall feel very much obliged if any of your kind sporting readers will inform me if they have heard of, or seen, one as big, and where; excepting of course the one shot by Sir Victor Brooke and Colonel Douglas Hamilton in 1869 on the Billiga Rungun Hills and mentioned in Sanderson's "Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India." This one tusk found by Mr. Sharp is nine inches shorter, about ¼ an inch thicker in circumference, and only 5 lbs. less than the one shot by the other two sportsmen:—

	Ft. ins.
Total length, outside curve	7 3
Nasal bones, outside curve	5 6
Length of part inside socket, outside curve	2 3
Greatest circumference	1 5.5
Weight	85 lbs.

MADRAS HARBOUR REGULATIONS.—The representatives of certain steamship companies at Madras addressed the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, on 11th September 1883, as follows:—"Referring to our letter of the 20th July last, we have the honour to again call the attention of Government to the matter alluded to therein, as we understand that the rules in question for the guidance of the new Preventive Service are to come into operation on the 1st proximo without, for aught we know, any modification. The multifarious duties the rules contemplate would be impracticable for an individual officer to perform, and that fact in itself, we are of opinion, condemns the whole measure. We have already pointed out to Government that we do not object to the customs preventive officer afloat, provided his duties are limited to Government fiscal and statistical requirements, as is the case at all British ports. We, however, must strongly protest against his being placed in the novel position of an arbiter in any disputes that may arise between a ship and its clients, for which, it is superfluous to point out to Government, the disputants would have a legal remedy without the intervention of a Government official. The Harbour Committee practically propose that Government should undertake service for shippers and consignees of cargo which should properly be performed by their own coincipollays, and are apparently laboring under the extraordinary misconception that services of this nature are undertaken by Government at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. We are given to understand that Mr. Kilby, the head of the Calcutta Preventive Service and a gentleman of considerable experience in questions of this kind, is now at Coonoor or Kotagiri, and we would respectfully suggest that a reference be made to him by Government as to the practice in force in the port of Calcutta and that the rules to which we have taken exception be submitted to him for an opinion. The police duty of keeping order amongst the boatmen could, we submit, be more efficiently performed by police boats patrolling the harbour, as is the case at Bombay and elsewhere. The foregoing is a matter of considerable importance to the interests we represent. We have therefore the honor to request that it may receive early attention. We have, &c.,

(Signed) A. MACLEAN,
Acting Agent, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
A. DEGUIGNE,
Agent Messageries Maritimes.
BINNY AND CO.
Agents, British India Steam Navigation Coy. (Ld.)"

The Government replied as follows:—"The Government have carefully considered the representations of the memorialists, but see no reason to depart from their previous decision communicated on the 11th September."—*Madras Mail.*

ATTEMPTING TO ASSAULT A MAGISTRATE.

A EUROPEAN soldier named George Wells, a private in the 1st Essex Regiment, located at Fort St. George, was, last Monday, before Colonel Smith, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore, charged with theft in a building, by dishonestly taking away from the jewellery shop of a Parsee, named Framjee Pestonjee, on the Mount-road, three silver lady's belts, two silver wristlets, and one silver brooch aggregating Rs. 90 in value. While the evidence was being taken, the prisoner walked over the dock to the Bar table, and, advancing with his clenched fist, attempted to assault the Magistrate, but fortunately for his Worship, Inspector Eaton and Court Inspector Copeskae seized the prisoner and pulled him down from the table. When the prisoner assaulted over the dock, Colonel Smith rose from his seat and stepped backwards. There was quite a commotion in Court. The prisoner was put into the dock again, together with a constable, and the dock kept under strict surveillance. When asked by the Magistrate what he had to say to the charge against him, the prisoner replied that he had nothing to state in defence, and pleaded guilty to having taken away the articles. His Worship, addressing the prisoner, remarked as follows:—"You tried to aggravate your crime by attempting to assault me while I was inquiring into your case; and I do not know why I should not send you to do so. It is painful to me to notice that you, an Englishman, holding the position you do as a soldier, should be guilty of such disgraceful conduct. You are a disgrace to the regiment. I am sorry to say, and I hope that there are no other similar like you in it. I sentence you to one year's rigorous imprisonment." The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary under military escort, the Magistrate's committal warrant being delivered over to the escort. It was intimated to the Magistrate, that the prisoner was a short-term service man, that he had served five years in the regiment, and that he bore a bad character.—*Madras Standard.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE RIOT BETWEEN MAHOMEDANS AND HINDUS AT DELHI.—On Saturday, (the 13th inst.) at the Edul Zahar festival a serious riot occurred between the Mahomedans and Hindus. The timely arrival of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner with a large body of reserve police, matters would have gone seriously. Nobody was killed but several were severely wounded, amongst them perhaps fatally. The disturbance arose out of a dispute about a cow the Mahomedans wished to slaughter, which the Hindus affirmed belonged to a temple. The latter offered to purchase the cow for a thousand rupees, but the former refusing the offer, the Hindus attempted to rescue the cow when conveyed to the place of slaughter and a free fight ensued. Sticks and stones were used freely. The ringleaders were afterwards taken into custody by the police. The city people were quite excited. Those arrested were tried on Monday, and the case was postponed. The Court approaches were thronged.

A TURF CLUB FOR NORTHERN INDIA.

It has long been felt that the delays and annoyances attendant on references made to the Calcutta Turf Club have become intolerable grievances with the stewards of race meetings upcountry. Furthermore, it has ever been incomprehensible to racing men in Northern India why racing should be subject to the dictum of a body of gentlemen styled the C. T. C., who are too far distant to have any close sympathy in the world with Northern Indian sport. We have been asked by several honorary secretaries of race meetings and other well-known racing men in Upper India to suggest the formation of a Northern India Turf Club with its own rules, body of stewards, secretary, &c., and to be quite independent of both the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs. When the horses and ponies were being measured for the Meerut races, now in progress, the operation was conducted by officers of position in the service and recognized authorities in the sporting world. There were present honorary secretaries of important meetings in Upper India who were thoroughly well satisfied with the results, and have adopted the measurements as final for their meetings. A good deal of amusement has been created in sporting circles by the perusal of a recent letter in our columns on the subject of the etiquette of stewards; but there can be no question that it would be worse than a slight to the Meerut Measuring Committee for any one to challenge their measurements under notice; yet under existing circumstances the measurements can be challenged again and again till the Calcutta Turf Club ratifies the measurement. This instance will alone suffice to show the necessity that exists for an absolute governing body in Upper India over turf matters. The existence of such a body would be a great blow to hole-and-corner measurements. Certificates by friends and half-owners would be obviated by the compulsory measurement of all ponies; &c., by stewards of the N. I. T. Club.—*Pioneer.*

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AND THE JORDAN CANAL PROJECT.

THE meeting room of the Geographical section of the British Association, on September 21, proved far too small for the numbers anxious to hear a discussion on the proposed Jordan Canal, which was introduced by a paper read by Mr. Trelawney Saunders. The paper was illustrated by maps and sections.

Mr. Saunders said that the project for connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea by a navigable canal through the Jordan Valley had been revived under circumstances which rendered its execution much more probable and practicable than at any former period. The Jordan, with timely arrival, impression that gradually reached a depth of 2,600 ft. below the surface of the two seas. The length of the slope was about 110 miles. The actual level of the Dead Sea was 1,300 ft. below that of the two oceanic seas. This depression was girt by mountains and elevated plains, but two openings occurred which presented facilities for rendering the great hollow a capacious water communication for the immense and increasing maritime traffic between East and West, besides restoring to civilization and commerce the fertile regions on either side. The opening towards the Mediterranean extended from the southern end of the Bay of Acre along the line of the Nahr. Its rapid descent soon brought this opening below the level of the Mediterranean. Recent survey afforded ample information concerning the surface of the tract. It might be assumed that the channel would be 40 ft. deep. By the aid of a large map and sections Mr. Saunders proceeded to describe the gorge that divided the steep slopes of Mount Carmel—its sudden expansion into the plain of Jezreel—the widening into the plain of Acre, and the chart of the river, the disposal of which would demand engineering skill and experience, in great detail. The whole course of the valley was described and its tributaries named. It was said that no habitation would be disturbed by the proposed works. The seaport of Kaiffa had about 4,000 inhabitants, and steamers called fortnightly. The district was reputed to contain 23,000 souls. Jenin had 3,000, Nazareth 6,000, and there were two or three dozen villages or hamlets within reach of the line. Agriculture was depressed by extortion and robbery. In summer, the plain of Jezreel afforded pasture to the flocks of seven tribes of Turcomans, who migrated in winter. Where Mount Gilboa faced the east the width of the new sea would be about ten miles. From the northern head Damascus lay 50 miles to the north-west across a plain which would be admirable for a railway. The bounteous soil tempted the cultivator to run the risk of finding no market for his crops. Wealth would accrue to Damascus and the district from the opening of the sea. Even now the population of Damascus was reputed to be 110,000. If even the new sea stopped short of the Red Sea there would be abundant motive for making the channel from the Bay of Acre. The further cutting would be formidable. The Arabah was an elevated valley 110 miles long, extending from the Dead Sea to the Akaba arm of the Red Sea. The length of the cutting would be 67 miles—27 on the northern, 40 on the southern slope—and the total length of the channel would be 240 miles, including the two lock cuttings, one of which would be 26 miles long, with a *maximum* depth of 285ft.; the other 67 miles, with a *maximum* depth of 728ft. How far tunnels might save excavation was a question for engineers. For 147 miles the channel would be an inland sea about ten miles wide except that for 11 miles it would be three miles wide. The water would be brought to within ten miles of Jerusalem, and Tiberias would be submerged. Its Latin convent and 497 houses could be replaced by a new town on an eligible site. The Jordan valley contains eight or ten groups of squalid hovels, with about as many hundred inhabitants. It was very unhealthy, and for the most part was uncultivated, and the inhabitants were a sickly race. Jericho had 60 families of evil repute in wretched hovels. Other places consisted of 60 or 70 mud huts amid ruins. The pilgrimage to the bathing places of the Jordan would be greatly facilitated by the new channel (laughter), and the arrangements would be changed for the better in every respect. The Palestine survey would be completed, and these things should satisfy the claims of learning and religion, which were content till quite recently with an amount of topographical ignorance which defied any advance in critical investigation. If some unhealthy sites were submerged, others of greater interest, including the entire remainder, would be rendered more easily accessible. The physical and sentimental aspects of the case sank into insignificance before the political difficulties, which required statesmen to deal with them, but the political aspects of the case must come to the front.

The Rev. Canon Tristram described the scheme as a project for correcting the eccentricities of the earth's surface. It would bury for ever the historic sites of the greatest events in the world's history and 2,800 square miles of rich soil; it would exterminate a fauna absolutely unique; there were fishes, birds, and animals found nowhere else. Was there room on the other side? Keep the gates open; let him who seeks to enter do so without let or hindrance, and leave it to time. Time will teach the British Government where its interest lies. Meantime observe your treaties with the native chiefs of the Lower Congo; protect them as you promised to the chiefs so far back as 1845 through your naval officers. If you deliver these people into the hands of the Portuguese, the past as well as the present teaches us what to expect. You deliver them soul and body to hell and slavery. So avoid the imputation of being false and faithless, proclaim a protectorate over the Congo (cheers), and preserve these, your people from their present impending fate. The very fact that you are free from work will give what you say an importance. Lend one hand to the present movement, so that neither French nor Portuguese, nor any other particular nation, shall defraud England or her rights and privileges in Africa in broad daylight. It was Livingstone, an Englishman, who discovered this river (cheers), it was Anglo-American money which explored it and made it known, it was international money, part of which was English, which began the task of making it useful to the world. It was English goods, products, and manufactures which enable us to move on and win the love of the Congo nation. Will you still vote that we shall sacrifice all this in honour of Diego Cam, whose countrymen allowed the part of African rivers to be idle for nearly four centuries?" (Cheers.)

FISHING ON THE CONGO.

A RIVER like the Congo naturally abounds in fish, and the diet of the riverine natives is largely of a piscine character. One tribe on the Upper Congo makes quite a traffic in smoked fish, which they sell to the resident tribes along the banks or a little way in the interior. It is a most common sight to see a group of these Bayansi people established temporarily on a great sand-bank in the middle of the river smoking the net-ly caught fish over immense wood fires. I have often bought and eaten these smoked fish (which are generally large specimens of the percidæ family), and I can only say, provided you get one that is not absolutely rotten or old and riddled with worms, they are delicious—yes, emphatically delicious, for the smoking over some fragrant cedar-like wood lends a flavour of its own to the solid white flesh. Sometimes, too, the natives seem to soak them in brine before submitting them to the smoking process, and this gives an agreeable taste of well-cured haddock to the already appetising fish. Of course, this is an excellent addition to the dietary of the Zanzibaris, Soudanese, and generally fish with a kind of seine of different shapes. Sometimes there is a net like a huge butterfly net, only with a more oblong aperture and a very stout handle, but this is only used for small fry, while monster fish are generally speared. The Bateke, who do a little amateur fishing in a lazy way, row out to one of the many floating islets of grass and water plants, round which the fishes congregate, and, pointing well their little lances, harpoon the fish as they nibble at the roots just below the surface, gobbling the larvæ and water insects that cling to them. The little Bateke boys fish from the banks with prettily made rods, lines, and floats. Then there are the most ingenious basket-work traps of every size, and it is with these that the majority of the fish is caught. Also the mouth of every narrow bay is netted, so that very few fish of any season cannot escape, but fall easy victims to omnivorous man. As to the species of fish, I find it difficult to give you much information, for not only were the majority of them quite new to, and unrecognisable by me, but I cannot pretend to be aught but a very poor ichthyologist. I noticed, however, the huge Bagré of the Portuguese—a great siluroid fish, with a smooth, slimy skin, and large head; also another fish of the siluroid type, part of the back armed with nine erectile spines, joined together by a web, and with the fins marked by zebra-like stripes. Then there is one superb creature, a fish with great tusk-like teeth—teeth that resemble in shape, but are somewhat larger than, a dog's canines. This fish is figured in Stanley's "Dark Continent" under the name of the "Livingstone pike," although I do not myself think it bears any resemblance or affinity to the pike family, but rather approaches the salmonidæ, and offers many points in common with Serrasalmus piraya or Erythrinus macrodon—fish belonging to the rivers of Guiana and other portions of the west coast of South America. This particular specimen of the Congo was a beautiful pink over the upper part of the body, grayish-white below, and was 3 feet 7 inches in length. Another curious Congo fish has the jaws prolonged into a sort of proboscis, with a sucker at the end.—*Field.*

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters.

Poona, October 19.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd N. L. I.—Lieut. J. A. H. Crawfurd, Offg. Wing Officer 1st N. I. to officiate as Wing Officer on probation. (This cancels that portion of G. O. C. in C. No. 696 of the 8th inst., appointing Lieut. Crawfurd to the 4th N. I.)

23rd N. L. I.—Lieut. A. F. Pinhey, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt., a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 14th Oct.

Under instructions from Govt., Lieut. A. Wapshare, S. C. (Wing Officer 26th N. I. and Offg. 2nd Asst. Resident at Aden), is attached to the 4th N. I.

The undermentioned S. C. probationers are attached to the Regts. specified as a temporary measure:—

Lieuts. M. T. Shewen and C. L. H. Cox, Offg. Wing Officers 16th N. I. to 14th N. I.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 336, dated 24th Aug. 1883 and under instructions from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, Lieut. H. C. Powell is removed from the 1st Bt. Worc. Regt. with effect from the 15th Oct.

Surg. J. W. Anderson, I. M. D., is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle, from the date of his being relieved of the Offg. Medical charge, 22nd N. I., by Surg.-Major Lewis.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. H. E. Stanton, 9-1st Eastern Div. has been transferred to A-2 R.A.; Lieut. C. A. Williams, 6-1 Southern Div., has been transferred to F-2 R.A.; and Lieut. C. F. Bell, Northern Div., has been transferred to B-2 R. A.

Instructions having been received from the Horse Guards, War Office, that Capt. H. A. Rigg, R. A., will be placed upon half-pay from the 23rd Oct. under the Royal Warrant of 11th March 1882, he is directed to proceed to England.

Capt. C. J. Blomfield, 2nd Battn. Lanc. Fusiliers having been selected for the Adjutant of the 1st Volunteer Battn. Lanc. Fusiliers, under the instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England to take up his duties on the 18th Jan. next, travelling at his own expense.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, A. M. D., are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Troopships as stated opposite their names:—

Troopship Malabar.—Surgs.-Major J. Good, and E. H. H. Roe, Bn.; and Surg. J. I. Routh, Madras, on 31st Oct.

Euphrates—Surgs.-Major J. D'Altera, and J. Langdon, Bn.; and Surg. A. C. J. R. Lundy, Madras, sailing on 6th Nov.

Jumna.—Surgs.-Major N. Long, Madras, and J. E. Fannin, Bengal; and Surg. J. Armstrong, Bengal, sailing on 11th Nov.

Serapis—Surgs.-Major J. S. McCutchan, Madras, and T. W. Jackson, Bombay; Surg. P. J. O'Sullivan, Bn., sailing on 17th Nov.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified:—

Major H. Melliss, S. C., D. A. Qr-mr-Genl., 10th Oct.

Capt. W. H. D. Jones, S. C., 3rd Squadron Comdr. 2nd By. Lancers; Capt. R. H. Daniell, S. C. 3rd Squadron Comdr., 3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavy., 13th Oct.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

R. H. A.—Lieut. H. P. Hickman, D-B, for twelve months on medical certificate.

Rl. Dublin Fus.—Lieut. H. Swire, for 12 months on medical certificate.

Worcester Regt., 1st Battn.—Lieut. T. B. French for six months on medical certificate.

(These officers are unfit for duty with troops.)

Staff.—Lieut.-Col. E. Cunningham, Asst. Adjt. Genl., N. D. has leave of absence from 20th Oct. to 25th April, 1884, on private affairs in India.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 15.

Army Medical Department.—Subject to H. M.'s approval Surgn. Major J. G. Grant is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled. Dated 27th Sept.

With the sanction of Govt. Lieut. J. M. Grierson, R. A., is appointed Paid Attaché Intelce Branch, Qr.-Mr. General's Dept., with effect from 25th June, 1883, vice Capt. St. J. F. Michell, 1st B. C. vacated.

Capt. A. C. FitzH. Vincent, 2nd B. Scottish Rifles, is under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England, during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

The six months' leave on private affairs, granted to Lieut. H. S. Massy (S. C.). 19th B. L., is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. R. C Colvin, (Offg. Sqdn. Officer on probation 9th Bl. C.,) from 31st Aug. to 9th Sept. to enable him to rejoin, in extension of the sixty days' privilege leave, from 2nd July, granted him by the general officer commdg. Peshawur Dist.

North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. G. W. Rawlins, (Offg. Wing Officer on probation 4th Goorkhas,) to Bombay, from 10th Nov. 1883 to 9th May 1884, to study the native languages.

33rd N. I.—Lieut.-Col. H. Thompson, (S. C.) to Darjeeling, on private affairs, for one month from date of availing himself of it, under the furlough rules of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

R. A.—Lieut. E. W. Briscoe, (E. Baty. 4th Bgd.,) for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Lieut. W. H. Williams, (No. 9 Mountain Baty. 1st Brig. Northern Div.), for twelve months, on medical certificate.

4th Bn. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. V. A. Couper, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. W. F. Trevelyan, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Bn. Cheeshir Regt.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. B. Parry, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 16.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hill Depot Dalhousie.—Lieut. Col. W. R. Crasster, R. A., to be Comdt., vice Col. W. A. P. Wyllie, who vacates the appointment on the 16th inst.

3rd Goorkhas.—Lieut. G. H. Loch, S. C., lately employed in the Comst. Dept., to be Offg. Wing Officer, vice Hodgson, appointed to the Survey Dept.

Instructions having been received from the Horse Guards,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

THE London financial telegrams to hand this day advise a decline of ⅛ in three per cent. Consols, which close at 101⅛. The other Stock Exchange Securities remain unaltered. There is no change in the position of money.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed is firm, and prices for Calcutta to arrive are quoted a shade higher. Rapeseed and Wheat unchanged.

Copper Braziers in London have fallen 10s. per ton, the closing quotation being £72½ per ton.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is quiet, and easier. 40s. Mule Twist has given way ¼d. per lb., say to 0-9¾d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed quiet. Surats steady; arrivals dull. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. No change in prices. In New York the rise of 13 points in the price of futures for January, which we advised in our yesterday's issue, has been lost, and they are again quoted at the same price as on the previous day, namely, 10·73 cents. The spot quotation, however, remains unaltered at 10 9-16 cent.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady; arrivals quiet. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. Prices unchanged. In New York also there is no alteration in quotations.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	226,000	241,000	182,000
" Exports to U. K.	42,000	75,000	63,000
" " to Continent	59,000	54,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	965,000	919,000	959,000
" Exports to U.K. "	153,000	288,000	347,000
" to Cont. "	294,000	136,000	163,000
" Stock in the ports	636,000	474,000	575,000
Saturday's receipts	36,000	31,000	31,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	1,970,000	1,670,000	1,990,000
" " Surats	379,000	572,000	336,000

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	506,000	449,000	513,000
" London	42,000	77,000	44,000
American afloat	80,000	14,000	220,000
East Indian "	54,000	88,000	40,000
	682,000	628,000	827,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	6¾d.	6¾d.
" Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.	4¼d.	4¼d.
Difference	1¾d.	2¾d.	2¼d.

EXCHANGE is firm, both here and in Calcutta, and so long as money remains in good demand in that city, we are likely to see rates well supported. For delivery next year demand Bank paper can be had at 1s. 7 23-32d.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 11-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7¾d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7 29-32d.
Francs do. do.	Fcs. 2·09½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER unchanged—4 per cent Rs. 98½ to Rs. 98 9-16; 4½ per cents, Rs. 102 13-16.

SHARES.—Port Cannings have receded to Rs. 400. Press shares are a shade lower. Bombay cottons have declined to Rs. 1,010 and New Indians to Rs. 205. In Mill Companies, business is reported in Alliances at Rs. 875; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,010; Coorlas at Rs. 810; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 515; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,130; Nationals at Rs. 1,000; Orientals at Rs. 702½; and Western Indias at Rs. 945. Kemp and Company's shares have fallen to Rs. 315 per share.

COTTON.—The firmness on the part of dealers reported in our issue of yesterday was very short-lived; for with the relapse in the price of "futures" in America, there are now willing seliers of new cotton at a greater reduction than the advance asked yesterday. The reports from Khangaum are still unsatisfactory; there have been further heavy rains, and a considerable reduction in the crop estimates is freely spoken of.

We quote:—

	Per candy.
Oomrawuttee F.G.	Rs. 177
Do. Good	" 171
Do. F.G.F.	" 166
Dhollera F.G.	" 177
Do. Good	" 170
Do. F.G.F.	" 164
Western Good	" 158-159
Do. F.G.F.	" 150
Dharwar Saw-ginned F.G.F.	" 167
Compta	" 149
New Machine-ginned Broach Good	" 212 Mar.
Do. Oomrawuttee Good	" 181-183 Feb.-Mar.
Do. Bengal Good	" 148 Dec.-Jany.
Do. do F.G.	" 156 "

LINSEED remains steady at Rs 5-11 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—There is little doing, but prices are well maintained. Guzerat, Rs. 8-0 to Rs. 8-1; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10; Brown, Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

WHEAT is in limited inquiry, and prices close in favour of buyers. We quote:—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 30½ to Rs. 31 per candy; Yellow, Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26; Luskari, Rs. 24½ to Rs. 25; Catha, Rs. 21½ to Rs. 22.

FREIGHTS are unchanged.

PIECE-GOODS.—Ther is not much doing in the bazaar, as up-country dealers are buying very sparingly.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	7482
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,330	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 35	790
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 14	400

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain Geo. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Mauritius (6th Oct.), with a cargo of sugar, and 130 deck passengers.

THE Steamer Saxmundham, 1,668 tons, Captain D. Talbor, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Rangoon (8th Oct.), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. A. Graham and Co.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,646 tons, Captain J. Verrell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (22nd Sept.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband, Major and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Conroy and three children, Mrs. Langford and child, Mrs. Gothard, Mr. Field and Mr. Bevan.

THE steamship Chandernagor 1,075 tons, Captain C. Dumont, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. H. de Castro Monteiro, Mr. J. M. de Noronha de Oliveira, Mr. F. X. L. de Oliveira, Mr. J. Durie, Rev. Thomas Carmichael, Mrs. Carmichael and three children, one baby, Mrs. Kelly, and two Misses Kelly.

THE Anchor Line steamer Persia, 2,377 tons, Captain R. Hutchinson, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Liverpool (20th Sept.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain S. Gordon, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Thackwell three children and ayah, Surg. Major F. Jameson, Mr. H. Walker, Mrs. Poig, Mrs. Frendham and infant, and 14 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Nepaul, 1,987 tons, Captain H. Wyatt, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with H. M.'s China Mails, 1,982 chests opium, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Mr. H. G. Swayne and Mr. Nanabhoy Nowrojee. For King George's Sound.—Mr. A. E. Grant. For Melbourne.—Mr. M. Aarous, Mr. John Laskie. For Sydney.—Mr. K. D. Coffin, Mr. Lebandier. For Hongkong.—Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy. For Shanghai.—Mr. R. Frewebeck, Messrs. Ming Sing, Acberig, Ke Fin, and [illegible]. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Howes.

A R

Oct.	Vessels.	
19	Saxmundha	[illegible]
20	Persia (s)	[illegible]
	Adria (s)	[illegible]
21	Merton [illegible]	[illegible]

D

Vessel.	
[illegible]rates (s)	Sh[illegible]
[illegible]live(s)	Pow[illegible]
[illegible]nagor (s)	Dumo[illegible]
[illegible]	Wyatt

CALCUTT

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]Allen	Bom[illegible]	October 6.
[illegible]leigh	Rangoon	October 10.
[illegible]owell	Bombay.	Oct. 5.

RES.

[illegible]ncent.

[illegible]sor and Tyrone.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—14 cases umbrellas, Framjee Eduljee Davur. Wistow Hall s—1 hogshead portwine, D. Nusserwanjee. Nubia s—6 packages padlocks, Tyebally Abdulally. Mount Lebanon s—2 packages padlocks, Tyebally Abdoollally.

Sicily s—105 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania s—1 hogshead rum, D. Nusserwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Nepaul s—27 cases books stationery, &c., Thackers and Co; 1 case brooks, Cooper and Co; 12 packages printing press, Jawjee Dadajee.

Khandala s—20 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Clan Cameron s—9 hamphers champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Canara s—9 cases whiskey, Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Chandernagor s—25 barrels leadore, E. Allibhoy; 100 cases brandy, and 140 cases claret, B. and A. Hormarje

Manilla s—52 cases brandy, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battliwala.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—26 cases brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 51 cases brandy, Maneckji Bhicajee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—27 packages brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—177 bales cotton, Shamjee Damjee; 412 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 47 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 200 bales cotton dropping, Runchordass Heerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Canara s—445 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1 bale skin, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Principia s—3,809 cwts bones, Cassum Mahomed; 2,000 cwts wheat, Yussonjee Narronjee.

Rosetta s—15 bales hides, C. Jehangir.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Chandernagor s—50 cwts mowrseed, D. P. Batha and Co; 12,400 cwts wheat and 137 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 16 cwts Jawaree, B. S. Kapadia.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lady Dalhousie s—6,000 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, 100 cwts rapeseed and 1,500 cwts poppyseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Canara s—127½ cwts coffee, H. A. Noormahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nepaul s—100 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 15½ chests opium, Joharimull Moolchund; 15 chests opium, Tata and Co; 271 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, N. G. Abraham; 11 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 12½ chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nepaul s—51 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 141 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 100 chests opium, Gunesdas Crishnajee; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 29½ chests opium, J. E. Ezra; 3½ chests opium, Dowkuran Ramkoovar; 3 chests opium, Gulabhoy Mungulchund; 38 chests opium, S. Abraham; 27 chests opium, M. D. Ezekiel; 12 chests opium, Oodeymull Dada; 11 chests opium, Joharimull Shamirmull; 7 chests opium, Dowlutram Noolchund; 7 chests opium, Moolchund Doolichund; 6 chests opium, Tata and Co; 42 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 10½ chests opium, Binodiram Balchund; 1 chest opium, Rampertab Hurbilas; 1 chest opium, Heeraiall Ramgopal; 12 chests opium, Ramnarayen Buldew; 8 chests opium, Samruthroy Khetseedass; 10 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 11 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 20 chests opium, Khoosalchund Poonumchund 44 chests opium, Hajareemull Nursingdass; 4 chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

MacLaren, Lieut., 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 19.

Peyton, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Ahmednagar.

Baker, Col., R. E., on duty from Poona.

OCTOBER 20.

Massy, Captain, Essex, on leave, from Malapuram.

Jameson, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.

Proudfoot, Captain, 9th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

McLaughlin, Surg., on leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

Holmes, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Aden.

Radcliffe, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.

MacLaren, Lieut., 13th Hussars, from leave, to Muttra.

Jameson, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Bangalore.

Short, Vet.-Surg., to join, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. WYER, Officiating Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 22.

The following correction is made in Regimental orders of the 19th inst.:—For Lt. Col. Howse read Lance Corpl. Howse.

Members wishing to compete in the Western Indian Rifle Association competition are requested to send in their names and the proposed date of firing to the Adjutant without delay. The Prospectus of the W. I. R. A. can be seen at Headquarters.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.

MARRIAGE.

AZEVEDO—FIGUEREIDO—October 10, at Aden, by Rev. Father Edmond, Caroline, daughter of the late Francis Azevedo, of Portuguese and Spanish Consulate, to Diogo F. Figueroido, son of the late Major Bernardo A. Figueroido, of Portuguese Army.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PALLIS—October 20, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Alexander Pallis, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CUMMING—HURST—October 18, at the M. E. Church, Grant-road, by the Rev. George Bowen, Anthony Edward Cumming, Assistant Collector, Sind Commission, to Agnes Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. A. Hurst, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLEY—October 18, at Calcutta, the wife of R. B. Buckley, of a daughter.

DICKIE—October 16, at Chukrata, the wife of Lieut. J. E. Dickie, Royal Engineers, of a son.

SCOTT—October 14, at Calcutta, the wife of R. Scott, of a daughter.

STARK—October 17, at Calcutta, the wife of John T. R. Stark, of Serampore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRINGLE—SCOTT—October 10, at Cinnamara, Jorhat, Assam, R.B. Pringle, Badulipa, Assam, to Agnes Isabel, daughter of W. D. Scott, Grazebrook, Chiswick.

TAYTLER—BEAUMONT—October 16, at St. George's Church, Agra, Francis William Tytler, to Martha Emily, eldest daughter of the late J. Montgomery Beaumont, of Agra.

WINDLE—WEST—October 15, at Ootacamund, Ernest Gerred Windle, of Kotagiri, second son of the Rev. W. Windle, Belmont Park, Lewisham, to Mabel Violette, daughter of Major A. R. West, Templeton Lodge, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

DAWSON—October 14, at Bankurah, Arthur James, infant son of F. A. Dawson, Dist. Supt. Police, aged 2 months and 8 days.

MARTEN—October 18, at Mussoorie, Mr. Harry Marten, C.I.E., late Examiner, P. W., Accounts, N.-W. P. and Oudh, aged 63 years.

REINHOLD—October 16, at Mussoorie, Carl Reinhold, of Agra, aged 35 years and 8 months.

SPANKIE—October 14, at Dharmsala, Punjab, John Acworth, infant son of Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 11 months.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

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Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A VOLUNTEER."—You will see from to-day's paper that the Calcutta Volunteers have been asked to form a guard of honour on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival. The notification omitting mention of the corps appears to have been premature and unauthorised.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1883.

IF something be not done soon to put a little life into the agents, secretaries, and treasurers (as they love to style themselves) of the Bombay mills, we fear that the mill industry will have to undergo a crisis, of which the least consequence will be a very serious reduction of profits all round. Too many of the present agents have a fixed idea that all they have to do is to go on manufacturing as much cloth as possible, while taking no heed whether it is sold at a profit, or, indeed, sold at all. They evidently imagine that the mills have been built and shareholders created to the end that agents and managers may go on making cloth simply to put a quarter-anna a pound into their pockets. At least this is the impression an impartial outsider would get from two transactions that have recently been under the consideration of the Millowners Association. First, there was the question of sending out a representative to foreign ports to make new connections and find new customers, so as to relieve the overstocked Bombay market. This proposal was at once agreed to with apparent enthusiasm, and it was generally believed that at last a little life had been infused into a lethargic body. When, however, the mills are asked to subscribe the money required—some Rs. 12,000—only about a dozen mills out of some forty contributed, and instead of Rs. 12,000 scarcely Rs. 4,000 have been guaranteed. Whether the recalcitrant mills will eventually subscribe, or refuse definitively to carry out their engagement in this matter, remains to be seen. What is certain now is that this trifling amount of money, so readily promised, is not, so far, forthcoming, notwithstanding the urgency of the purpose for which it is required. It seems to us simply disgraceful that the spinning industry of Bombay, in which is invested five crores of rupees in capital and two crores in working—say, a total of seven crores of rupees—cannot subscribe a paltry Rs. 12,000 in order to maintain its present position, and to improve it. If, taking the mills all round, they only earn 12 per cent. profit on seven crores of rupees, they must have an income of 84 lakhs of rupees; and yet the millowners in receipt of this immense revenue, or at least a large majority of them, for we are glad to know that there are some shrewd enough to see their true interest, grudge a beggarly sum of Rs. 300 a mill, which would, perhaps, be the means of considerably increasing their profits, and would very certainly postpone or retard the decrease of profits that now seems imminent. There is one thing we are glad to see, and that is that the two English-managed mills, although they are not directly interested, as they are not manufacturers of cloth, have either paid their proportion or are willing to do so for the general good of the industry.

The second question affecting the permanent prosperity of the trade, to which we now desire to refer, is the inconvenient and injurious, if not actually dishonest, practice of either not stamping on the pieces of cloth the weight and length, or else putting a stamp on that is misleading. This practice has gradually sprung up, and to such an extent has it been carried that the up-country consumers have begun to hesitate about buying Bombay-made cloth, and prefer to purchase English-made goods which now show the length and weight marked on the piece. There has been an increase within the last five years of over 85 per cent. in the demand for European cloth, while during the same period the demand for Bombay-made cloth has remained stationary. The demand for our goods has relatively fallen off, and the Native Piece-goods Association attribute this fact chiefly to the distrust which has been created amongst the consumers by the non-marking or the false marking of the length and weight of the goods. The piece-goods merchants have asked the millowners to stamp the cloth, and have even gone so far as to threaten to refuse to buy any goods unless the quantity and weight of the piece he stamped thereon. The mill-owners (or rather the agents), instead of at once meeting the views of the piece-goods merchants on this subject, resort to evasive diplomacy, and evidently mean, although they don't like to say so outright, to refuse to do anything of the kind.

Our remarks on this subject do not apply to all the agents. We are glad to know that there are some, although they are in a minority, who are quite willing to do what is required; but they believe they cannot depart safely from the general practice. We believe this view to be a mistaken one, and that if a few mills combined to honestly mark the goods put on the market, they would find the experiment at once successful. The piece-goods dealers could prescribe this course to all the mills, but for the fact that there are some who do no other business than sell the goods of certain mills on commission. These men are, of course, entirely in the hands of certain mill agents, and they dare not, for fear of losing their business, join the general body of piece-goods merchants in insisting on the practice of marking the goods sold. The mill agents are inexplicably short-sighted in this matter, it must be allowed; they see their stocks accumulating, and the English cloth in increasing demand in the bazaars; they are told in express terms by the dealers the true reason for this, and yet they set themselves deliberately to work to evade complaince with the reiterated recommendations of the Piece-goods Dealers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, that they should follow the practice which the English manufacturers find so advantageous, and stamp their goods with the correct weight and measure. Considering that they are as a body largely interested as shareholders as well as quarter-anna commission agents, we can only conclude that their action is the outcome of downright obstinacy, or an amazing ignorance of their own interests. But it is not, unfortunately, their own interests alone that are involved. Shareholders, who have no commission on the outturn to receive, are threatened with disaster by a course so suicidal. It is for them to see what can be done to apply an adequate remedy. Otherwise, they must face not only the inevitable loss of dividends, but the possible ruin of the entire trade. If the Lancashire manufacturers had managed their business with as little foresight and commonsense, where would the present *gigantic* trade of Manchester be? If the Bombay trade were in the hands of men with one tithe of the push and energy of the Manchester manufacturers, they would long ago have had such an export trade that the present mills, instead of being burdened with heavy stocks, would be under the necessity of working night and day with relays and the electric light in order to meet the demand. Instead of this, the millowners almost go into hysterics if they hear of another new mill being projected. There are some good shrewd business men amongst the millowners, but they are not the majority, though they are the most prosperous, and they no doubt find it hard work to drag their brethren of different mould along the road of reform. We write without any reserve, because we have the real interest of the chief industry of Bombay sincerely at heart. We believe that if the Millowners' Association can only be galvanized into showing a little more enterprize and business acumen, the trade will grow with rapid strides, and instead of giving bread to about 60,000 people in Bombay, it would ere long employ double that number. But before this can be brought about, many of the present agents will have to change their mode of doing business.

THE people of the low-lying districts of Bombay are thanking the moon that, notwithstanding the unusually heavy rainfall of the past three days, they are not flooded out of house and home. It happens by good luck that this supplementary monsoon has come at the full moon, and thus the spring tides have worked in their favour, and by carrying off the water rapidly, prevented its excessive accumulation on the Flats. Had the moon been at the quarter, neap tides would have been on, the Flats would have been probably five feet deep in water, and nothing could have saved the Khetwadians from a flood. During spring tides the sluice gates at Lovegrove act well, but in neaps they are almost useless, and the pent-up waters cannot get away until the next spring tides come round. It is during neap tides that the Flats overflow with sewage, which stagnates on the ground, and supplies seventy-five per cent. of the vile stenches which set in as soon as bright weather commences, and are set down promiscuously to the town sweepings on the reclamation. If the Flats are ever to be rendered savoury, the water will have to be pumped off, during neap tides at least. The engine-power at the new pumping station is very large; ordinarily only one engine is worked during the monsoon, and is found sufficient to pump the actual sewage. For fourteen days in each month during the rains the other three engines should be set to work pumping the flood water. No doubt the expense would be great, some will say enormous, but it will have to be borne if ever the Flats are built over. The race-course has been throughout this monsoon covered with a black, slimy deposit about six inches in depth. This deposit is the overflow from the main drain during neap tide floods. It comes not from the sewer drainage of the city, but from the overflow of the Byculla open drains, whose only outlet is the open main drain on the Flats. The engines are not set to pump this outfall, and hence, when there is a flood, it overtops the banks and submerges the race-course. The experience gained during this monsoon does not demoustrate the wisdom of establishing the race-course on such low-lying ground. Bombay being an island of which all the lower parts have been reclaimed from the sea, the draining of the monsoon waters must always be a difficult matter. The Flats form the collecting ground, the safety valve so to speak, by which the city is saved from recurring floods. If the Flats were all filled up at an expenditure of a couple of crores of rupees, a handsome park could no doubt be made, but with the unfortunate result that the city would be in a chronic state of inundation for three or four months of the year. The remedy would, perhaps, be worse than the disease. But at least the water should be kept from stagnating where it collects. If during neaps the new engines carried it off, the swamps would speedily be lowered, and the existing danger to the health of the town reduced to a minimum. But whether or not the engines be utilised for this purpose regardless of expense, the race-course can never be much of a success in its present position. Every monsoon will destroy the course, and the work will have to be done over again. No riding can possibly go on there between May and December of each year. The difficulty is, where else to put it. The Byculla ground was so built over that it was only possible to witness the finish of each race. An enthusiastic racing man has made us a suggestion which is, perhaps, deserving of consideration. Why not, he says, place it, like the Corso at Rome, in the most prominent position in the city, in Rotten-row on the Esplanade? The course is already laid out and fenced; it only needs to be extended to the south to take in the Cooperage ground, the bandstand being removed to the north end near the Post Office. This course would be only a fifth shorter than the old Byculla course, and would measure a mile and a quarter once round. As this part of the Esplanade never will be built upon, the view round the course would always be open. The stables could be located at the south end to the rear of the tramway and in the Fort. In such a position, no grandstand would be necessary. If required, it could be built near the Cooperage. It might not be considered a recommendation that this course would face the High Court and Government offices. But after all what harm would come of it? The position would certainly tend still more to popularise what is now considered a holiday by large sections of the population. Instead of having to waste half the day by driving or walking five miles from town to see races which only commence at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, business would be closed in the Fort at 4 o'clock on each of the four days on which the races are held, and these afternoons would become public holidays.

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphed to us a few days ago that it was the intention of the Government of India to appoint a Law Commission similar to the Education Commission, with Dr. Hunter as its President, to inquire and report on the working of the judicial system, with especial reference to the administration of the law by Civilian judges, and the necessity or otherwise of altering the rules under which Statutory Civilians are now appointed under Lord Lytton's system. A similar announcement, it appears, was made by the *Civil and Military Gazette*. That paper now publishes the following:—"We are informed officially that there is no truth in the report that an Indian Law Commission is likely to be appointed. Our Simla correspondent must have been misinformed; but as we have still to learn what authority he had for his statements, it is unnecessary to say more at present. Our correspondent stated that a Commission would probably be appointed to report on judicial work in India, and on various proposals for strengthening the judicial establishment." This retractation fills the Allahabad paper with joy. It read the first announcement with "absolute amazement," and the withdrawal gives it a "corresponding sense of relief." Yet it confesses to a suspicion that "behind a statement so precisely and categorically set forth there must needs lurk some sort of justification. Yet we are unable to conceive a Government so infatuated as to institute a wholly premature inquiry into such a thorny subject as the success of Statutory Civilians, or to provoke the present discussion of questions which commonsense and prudence would deprecate as fatally ill-timed." Well, while reserving our opinion as to whether the announcement was or was not premature, we may say that we think it is quite probable that the Government of India contemplates an examination at an early period of the "thorny subject" of the success of Statutory Civilians. An alteration of the rules which would ensure the possession by the selected natives appointed to the service of the qualifications which the system of open competition is intended to guarantee in the case of other Civilians would surely do no harm, and could be effected without angry controversy or bitterness on either side. Public opinion will insist upon an improvement on the present system sooner or later, and there are obvious reasons why the improvement should be effected sooner rather than later.

THERE was more rain yesterday, but it was not so continuous or so heavy as on the two previous days. There has been, we hear, no rain north of Surat. But there has been a heavy downpour at Khamgaum, an important cotton centre. It is not considered, however, that the unseasonable rain will do any great harm to the cotton crops. It will bring out new shoots, and the crop may be a little retarded, but it is not expected that the quantity will be diminished or the quality deteriorated. The rice crop will not be so fortunate; if the rain continues serious damage is regarded as certain.

THE SHEPHERDS AND THE SHEEP.

We have the Truth, they cry, *and we alone;*
Outside our plot of ground no pasture lies
But wilderness where hardly from the skies
Some drops descend on rank short grass and stone.

But when the hungry sheep guarded by none
Press near, within the fold are heard fierce cries
Of those who wrangle and with furious eyes
Claim each the lordship of the flock his own.

Fantastic shepherds, when you bid men choose
Between the abyss and pastures where your voice
Only is sovereign, shall they not mark this,

And follow rather whose bright lips refuse
Truth drugged and doled out at a master's choice,
And less than they fear falsehood fear the abyss?

Oct. W. W.

SOLDIER LORE.

(Continued from "Bombay Gazette" of Oct. 10.)

CLIVE had another very narrow escape at Samiaveram in the following year (1752). The pagoda of the place was surprised at night, and occupied by 80 Europeans and 700 sepoys of the French army under M. Law. Of the Europeans, 40 were English deserters. Clive and his men immediately besieged the place with a view to re-taking it. After various operations, Clive advanced to the doorway to parley with the besieged. He advanced into the porch of the gate, and being weak and tired leaned, stooping forward, on the shoulders of two sergeants. The officer of the English deserters presented himself with great insolence, and telling Captain Clive that he would shoot him, fired his musket; the ball missed him, but wounded, mortally, both the sergeants. The French officer in command seeing this treachery, immediately surrendered.

Turning from war to domestic tragedy, we find a tale of painful interest. A certain officer of the Company's service was executed at Warick more than one hundred years ago, for the supposed murder of his brother-in-law. The evidence of his mother-in-law convicted him. Years after, on her death-bed, she confessed that it was she herself who had poisoned her son, and that the unfortunate officer who had been hanged was totally innocent and ignorant of the matter. Mothers-in-law must have had a somewhat more evil reputation in those days even than they enjoy now.

Fancy the feelings of a native officer and a sepoy who, intent on loot, seizing a small bundle and anxiously opening it, expecting to find valuable treasure, found nought but a new-born baby, probably dropped by some unfortunate mother in her flight! This actually happened about 1780, when Ragoba's camp was surprised by the British on the bank of the Nerbudda. The baby was taken care of by Brigade-Major Lieutenant Torriano, but we can find no record of the subsequent history of this little waif.

In those old days no such reward as the Victoria Cross was ahead of an ambitious young soldier. Gallant deeds and instances of self-devotion were not rewarded as they are now-a-days, otherwise the officer above referred to would, as Captain Torriano, have gained the V. C. in May, 1783, at a sally from that gallantly defended fort of Onore. The official account is as follows:—"The enemy, alarmed by the fire of the musketry collected from all quarters, and now rushing down in a formidable body, completed the panic of our people, who made a precipitate and confused retreat, leaving their brave officers unlistened to in their rear. Captain Torriano, when he perceived the unfortunate turn of this affair, advanced with a 1-pounder field piece on the plain, throwing himself between the fugitives and the enemy, rallied his men, and eventually drove back the enemy."

What a wonderful defence the garrison of this fortress made! It was actively besieged for three-and-a-half months, and blockaded for seven months more, the garrison being reduced to the very greatest straits and sufferings. They were eventually relieved on the ratification of peace with Tippoo Sahib.

We mentioned in our last some instances of early promotion, but none equal to that of Lieutenant Archdale Brown, who in 1781, with only twelve years' service, was made Adjutant-General of the army under Sir Hector Munro, and given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Ten years afterwards we find this officer commanding a brigade under Lord Cornwallis. He died a Lieutenant-General.

We come across a quaint story of an Indian Cadet of a hundred years ago, who had probably read Macklin's "Man of the World," and was determined not to become a Sir Pertinax. On joining his regiment he was, as was usual, asked by his commanding officer to breakfast. He replied, "Nay, I thankye, Sar, I've tea and sugar of my ane at home."

It was the custom in those old days when a battery was engaged in battering a town or employed against artillery, for a man to be thrown out on the flank, who would watch for the flash of the discharge of any of the enemy's artillery, and give timely notice of the approach of the missile, so that the gunners could seek whatever protection they might happen to have. At the siege of Seringapatam one of those enormous engines called Malabar guns was fired at one of our batteries. The look-out man, on seeing the flash, called out as usual, "Shot." A second or so afterwards, seeing a large body moving through the air, he corrected himself by calling out, "Shell." As the enormous sphere approached, he was entirely puzzled at its dimensions, and he burst forth with, "Tare and ouns, mortar and all!"

What a quaint old gentleman must a certain Colonel Collins (who for some years was Resident at Scindia's Court) have been! He kept up great state, had always a field battery attached to his escort, and went by the nickname of King Collins. The following is the description of him by an officer who had met him: "In front of a noble suite of tents which might have served for the Great Mogul, we were received by an insignificant, little, old-looking man, dressed in an old-fashioned military coat, white breeches, sky-blue silk stockings, and large glaring buckles to his shoes, having his highly powdered wig, from which depended a pig-tail of no ordinary dimensions, surmounted by a small round black-silk hat, ornamented by a single black ostrich feather, looking altogether not unlike a monkey dressed up for Bartholomew fair. There was, however, a fire in his small black eye, shooting out from beneath a large shaggy-pent-house brow, which more than counterbalanced the ridicule that his first appearance naturally excited." How could the little man have borne the burden of a wig in the hot weather! We are delicate mortals compared to those who conqu

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE TAPTI IN FLOOD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Oct. 21.

A flood in the Tapti river was announced from Khandeish yesterday. The Tapti here has been in high flood yesterday and to-day, and the town is slightly inundated. No danger is expected. The flood has begun to decrease.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE SHAW INDEMNITY.

PARIS, Oct. 19.

The French press condemn the proposed payment of an indemnity to Mr. Shaw, the Missionary, and deride his claims for any compensation at the hands of the French Government.

NIHILISM IN WARSAW.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.

Nihilist placards are being constantly posted up in Warsaw, and many arrests have been made.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Sir Evelyn Wood left yesterday for Egypt.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

News from Madagascar states that the negociations there are at a standstill, and that there is no likelihood of a peaceful settlement. An exodus has taken place from Tamatave, in anticipation of the bombardment being renewed.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.*

ADEN, Oct. 19.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay last evening (Thursday) at 6 o'clock, and the same Co.'s s.s. Venetia, for Colombo and Calcutta, the same evening at 9 o'clock.

(* Inadvertently omitted to be sent for publication on Friday.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar coast this afternoon.

LISBON, Oct. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara left here to-day.

PORT SAID, Oct. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar coast left here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Total week's sales of Cotton		59,000 bales.
" " " Surats		7,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton		21,000 "
" " Surats		1,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		506,000 "
" " Surats		122,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		42,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4 1-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet and easier.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½	" "	84½
3	" Consols for account	101⅜
2½	" Sterling Loan	103½
4½	" French Rentes	108
Bar Silver		51

Arrivals—Samarkand and Castleford.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

MADRAS, Oct. 21.—Bankok line interrupted between Pursat and Battambong.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, October 20.

10 p.m.	76·7

SUNDAY, October 21.

6 a.m.	74·7
10 a.m.	79·9
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·7

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the Kaiser-i-Hind, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 11 a. m. on Saturday, the 20th instant.

AN influential meeting of the proprietors of the carts of cocoanut and other toddy-yielding trees in Bombay was held yesterday at the Church of N. S. de Salvado in Lower Mahim, to protest against the municipal rates and taxes said to be "exorbitantly and unlawfully" imposed upon the properties. On account of the indisposition of the Revd. Braz Fernandez, the president of the Landowners' Association at Mahim, the chair was occupied by Dr. P. C. de Souza, who explained in a short speech the object for which the meeting was convened. Mr. Cursetjee Hormusjee Dady Sette proposed the adoption of a letter, to be submitted to the Town Council, praying that the levying of the assessment of Rs. 2 for every toddy-yielding tree, without distinction, should be postponed until the arrival of Mr. Quinant. The letter, as well as some formal resolutions upon the subject, having been adopted, the meeting separated.

LADY BARING leaves Simla for Bombay, on her way to Egypt, on the 20th instant.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT was expected at Colombo last week, and Arabi Effendi was preparing for his reception.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. left Naini Tal for Lucknow *via* Moradabad on Wednesday. Lady Lyall will follow on Saturday.

COLONEL R. S. JAGO, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nilgiri Division, is reported sufficiently recovered from his late accident in the hunting field to resume duty.

A SERIOUS affray is said to have occurred between the police and some sepoys in the cantonment at Cuttack some days ago, in which an inspector and some constables were severely beaten.

SAYS the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* :—"All our Indian papers seem to speak of the Duke of Connaught as His Royal Highness, which will not be his correct title in India. Here he must be called His Imperial Highness, for his mother is Empress, not Queen, of India."

THE average time occupied in the transmission of messages by the Indo-European Telegraph Company from Calcutta to the United Kingdom during the fortnight ended on the 15th October, was 1 hour 31 minutes.

THE salary of the Dewan of Travancore has been increased to Rs. 2,500 from Rs. 2,000. The *Western Star* says :—"This is but a fair and well-deserved increment, seeing that the emoluments of all classes of officials—judicial, magisterial, and revenue—have but lately been considerably enhanced. The increase of the Dewan's pay was but a necessary factor in the aggregate of beneficial changes, which have recently been brought about in all departments of the State."

AN Assistant Engineer in the British Burmah Public Works Department has applied to be one of the next pair of Engineers sent home at Government expense to extend their knowledge of engineering by visiting the principal engineering works at home. The *Indian Daily News* says that "although not a native by birth or upbringing, this Assistant Engineer considers that under the ruling of Government by which all Eurasians and domiciled Europeans come under the designation of 'native,' he is justified in putting aside for once all his race prejudices and adopting the title."

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, Oct. 17, to the *Pioneer*, states that "the Calcutta Volunteers have been invited to furnish an escort on the Viceroy's arrival in that city as usual, and there is every reason to believe they will, as usual, consent. In that event a supplementary notification of the fact will be issued in the *Government Gazette*." The Allahabad paper says the explanation of the early issue of the above notification is understood to be a desire that some public announcement of the Viceroy's plans should appear before the closing of the Military Secretary's office at Simla, but there is reason to conclude that this was done without His Excellency's knowledge.

THE *Indian Spectator* translates from the *Gujerati* the following outspoken sentiment in regard to the Brahman opposition to remarriage of widows :—The priest who prohibits remarriage will have to stand his trial before God. If he forbids the remarriage of widows in obedience to his Shastras, what manner of Shastras are these? Are they Shastras, non-Shastras, or positively perverted Shastras? Why not destroy such Shastras as are opposed to human progress? Is it not a merit among the pious to destroy Agamvadi writing?

REFERRING to the *Englishman's* "Foaming-at-the-mouth" articles, the *Statesman* says :—"It is with a feeling almost of pain that we see the *Englishman* opening its columns to such nonsense as it has been publishing at intervals in the last month on the possible results of the Ilbert Bill. We can hardly believe that the *Englishman*, after fighting so strenuously against the Bill, is now seeking to cover its opponents with ridicule, but it certainly looks very like it. The editor, as an old and able journalist, must know, as well as ourselves, that writing of this order against the Bill can do nothing but provoke amusement."

ACCORDING to news-letters from Kabul, received at Lahore, the Amir has made the British Agent acquainted with the proposals of the Persian Envoy, in order that Colonel Afzul Khan may refer them to India; and meanwhile the Persian Envoy awaits the Amir's reply at Kabul. "This matter of the Persian mission to Kabul may lead to awkward complications," remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*. "The Shah is bound by treaty to abstain from diplomatic intercourse with Afganistan, save with the assent of England. The Amir, on the other hand, was informed on his accession that we should insist on his holding no intercourse whatever with any foreign Power without our full cognizance. The Shah, however, has certainly not explained to the British Government the objects of the mission which he has sent, and it will be difficult to decide whether the account which the Amir gives of the affair is altogether straightforward."

THE *Rangoon Gazette* complains of the inordinate delay at Bombay in sending on the mails for the rest of India. "The mails remain sometimes eight to nine hours there, while at Brindisi they manage to despatch them within a couple of hours of the P. and O. steamer's arrival." The *Statesman* endorses the complaint, and remarks :—"Bombay, which claims to be the first Indian city, should wake up. If the ordinary train has left, the Post Office might surely arrange to have an engine and mail carriage despatched at extra speed to overtake it. The cost would not be very great, and the revenue from the home mails should be sufficient to defray it. The postal authorities will perhaps take the matter up, and put an end to delays that are not creditable in these days." The *Statesman* ought to know that it is the regular practice to despatch the mails by a special engine whenever the train is within a distance that permits of its being caught up.

THE programme for the opening ceremony of the Calcutta Exhibition is believed to have been placed before the authorities at Simla, says the Allahabad paper, "and of course is as much a matter of mystery as though it were a secret understanding with Prince Bismarck. It has oozed out, however, that one of the features of the occasion will be the singing of an Italian ode, specially composed for the occasion, by the entire strength of the Italian Opera chorus, under the direction of Herr Mack."

THE *Indian Daily News* asserts that "the gentlemen who have undertaken to edit *Cream*, in connection with an article against the Ilbert Bill, have been told practically they could not remain editors of the magazine and retain their places in the Educational Establishment of the Province. We go a step further and say that the matter is at present before the Government of India; and we say distinctly, such a question for the credit of the Government ought not to have been raised at this juncture, and that whoever has raised it has done the Government a serious disservice." Mr. Targett, the proprietor of *Cream*, writes on this subject :—

I may perhaps be allowed to say that I think Government unlikely to object to anything published in the Review, for what seems to me the good and sufficient reason that the Review has no politics of its own; and so long as any one (with the proviso that what he writes is up to a certain literary standard and fairly interesting) writes like a gentleman. I am open to receive and pay for articles on either side so long as they are over a signature, either real or assumed. These are understood to be the writer's individual opinions only, and not necessarily those of the editors or proprietor. In short, *Cream* offers its pages as an arena for fair, candid, and gentlemanly discussion of subjects of interest, being itself both impartial and neutral.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes to appoint a Special Commission to consider and report upon the subject of the outstill system in all its aspects, after careful local inquiry. "The attention of the Commission will be directed to the number and position of outstills, the rate of upset prices, the enforcement of the conditions of licences in regard to the maximum capacity of stills, the restriction of manufacture and sale to specified hours, and the like, and generally to all circumstances likely to affect the facilities for obtaining liquor and to cause undue lowering of its price."

MR. CROOKE, recently Manager of the Awa Estates, does not intend, as the *Pioneer* was led to suppose, to resign the Civil Service on the expiration of his furlough.

THE report on the working of the three lunatic asylums in the Madras Presidency states that the accommodation available at present in the asylum, is sufficient for 700 patients, but the greatest number of inmates in the asylums on any one day during the year was only 456. The number of criminal patients admitted was 43 compared with 28 admitted during the previous year; 220 civil patients were received compared with 175. It is noted that in the Madras Asylum three criminals who took life, but were found not guilty of murder, because they were incapable, by reason of unsoundness of mind, of knowing that they were doing an act which was wrong or contrary to law, are reported to have shown no signs of insanity in confinement. The remarks of the Superintendent of the Madras Asylum are in favour of granting the patients almost unrestricted liberty, and the results of his system appear to have been satisfactory, "fewer escapes, and less noise, excitement and violence." The Government remark on the report is that they "are glad that the Surgeon-General is able again to report generally on the satisfactory condition of the asylums and their management. The question of the profitable employment of the labour of the asylum patients should continue to receive the attention of the authorities."

THE *Madras Mail* has an amusing article on "The Theosophist 'Colonel' and the Bishop." We cannot afford space to reproduce the whole article, but quote the following passages :—

For the past twenty years Madras has been proud of her Bishop. A life passed in the zealous discharge of the duties of his sacred office, and adorned with deeds of unostentatious piety and mercy, a character of singular mildness and simplicity, a bearing of unfailing gentleness and Christian courtesy had gained for Dr. Gell the consideration and esteem due to a veritable father in God. All the divisions of the Christian community were at one in a genuine respect for him. The most rancorous Dissenter felt constrained to yield him something like filial love; the stiffest of stiff-kneed Presbyterians and Scotsmen willingly bowed their heads to receive the blessing of so good a man. The few natives who came in contact with him looked up to him with almost as much reverence as their European fellow-subjects. . . . But Colonel Olcott has found him out. . . . Our poor Bishop has outlived his reputation. Had he departed from us but three months ago, he would have died in the odour of sanctity, been subjected to a mild form of canonization, and regarded as a very creditable Anglican saint. But the ruthless Colonel has come, the incipient halo passes off in smoke, and the odour which is left is distinctly sulphurous. . . . Colonel Olcott is a persecuted man, and the meek Bishop of Madras is the persecutor. He and his clergy are men of such frightful strength of mind that they keep high officials in a state of abject spiritual slavery, which it seems they groan over in stolen Nicodemus-like interviews with Colonel Olcott, snatched under cover of the darkness, and in mortal fear of the consequences. It would be interesting to know who these broken-hearted penitents of the Colonel are. Are they "silly women" merely, or are they the veritable "heaven-born" themselves? What a spectacle for gods and men, to see a grave Collector, an active member of the Revenue Board, or a full-blown Legislative Councillor, stealing, dark lantern in hand, to the Colonel's residence to pour into his ear, or that of the equally sympathetic Madame Blavatsky, the sorrows of the soul under the iron thraldom of Bishop Gell! As they steal away again, what a load must have been lifted from their minds, were it not for ghastly visions of faggots and tar barrels, stored up for their special benefit in the godowns at Cathedral-road!

A GOOD typical collection of gold-bearing quartz from the Wynaad reefs was presented to the Madras Central Museum by Mr. R. Brough-Smyth, on the eve of his leaving India, the *Madras Mail* says, and adds :—In connection with this the curious fact is mentioned by the Superintendent, in his annual report, that it has, as a rule, been found impossible to get specimens of quartz from any of the numerous mining companies who have been at work in the Kolar and Wynaad Districts. "On asking of a candid friend connected with one of the companies the reason for this, he said that doubtless they were afraid of the risk of the quartz being subjected to analysis if sent to the Museum, and of the results being published!"

THE voluminous opinions of the Bengal officers consulted on the subject of the Bengal Rent Bill were to appear, according to the *Pioneer*, in Saturday's *Gazette of India*. "Among them," our contemporary understands, "is an admirable contribution to the discussion by Mr. Rivers Thompson. Broadly stated, the general sense of the opinions favours the legislation proposed, but it also accentuates a feature in the proposal we have more than once remarked on—the unsuitability of any one and the same Act of legislation to the widely varying local circumstances of different parts of Bengal."

EVIDENCES of self-denial, for the sake of what is believed to be divine truth, are scarcely to be looked for in the arid pages of the Civil Account Code, remarks the Lahore paper; "but at page 115 of that dreary volume occurs the following clause, in the rules relating to the management of District Savings' Banks :—'If a Mohammedan depositor makes the express request that interest be not added to his deposit, a note to this effect should be made on the Index card, and the words "No Interest" written at the top of his account in the ledger.' Nothing could be more unequivocal than the Prophet's prohibition against the taking of interest and usury; but the Mohammedan has invented so many forms of compromise and evasion, where the precepts of the Koran run counter to his own wishes, that it may surprise some people to learn that, in its care for the thrifty folk of this land, Government has to consider the scruples of the pious. When the Mohammedan lends, he is accustomed to speak of an imaginary *bunnia*—a sort of Hindu partner in the city—upon whose head the sin of lending at usury will fall, while he himself reaps the profit, as a true believer should. Instances of the many shifts whereby the strict letter of the law is evaded might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent; but it is satisfactory to gather, from the Accountant-General's proviso before quoted, that the Mohammadanism of to-day is something more than a mere observance of form, and that there must be many who, for their creed's sake, deliberately forego the possession of what to others would seem no more than legitimate gain."

A HINT for the Bombay Municipality. A suggestion of Dr. J. McGrigor Croft as to the mode of deodorising house dust-bins has been carried out by the Vestry of Marylebone, and since followed by other vestries, with immense satisfaction to the public. The suggestion made was that the dustmen should carry with them a bucket of disinfecting powder or liquid, and after clearing out the abominable refuse found in many dust-bins, to sprinkle some of the powder or liquid, afterwards leaving the bin wholesome and sweet till next calling. Dr. J. McGrigor Croft is one of the energetic guardians of the St. Marylebone parish, and his practical experience in the treatment of cholera Asiatics in the East whilst in the Army Medical Service induced the vestry to accede to the suggestion which has been attended with such satisfactory results.

COMMENTING on the two articles on India from opposite points of view in the current *Nineteenth Century* (by Sir Evelyn Baring and Sir James Stephen), the *Pioneer* remarks :—"The fact that has saved the State from otherwise inevitable ruin is that the theories of politicians differ much more widely than their actions; a truth which is very plainly brought out in these rival articles. The resolute champion of unqualified power and no compromise of the position of the Government was, we learn from these pages, a strong advocate for the admission of natives into the Covenanted Service, and recommended a larger introduction of statutory Civilians than Lord Lytton could sanction. Sir Evelyn Baring, on the other hand, in some men's minds, the headlong Radical who is recklessly bent on raising forces which must eventually overwhelm the Government, would restrict for the present the extended employment of natives and ridicules the idea that the abandonment of the country can have entered the mind of any responsible person."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Government steamer Clive, 2,722 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, sailed on the 20th instant for Aden, with the 4th Regiment N. I. (or Bombay Rifles) and details.

The following notification appears in General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated Simla, Oct. 16 :—"The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to attach Honorary Major the Maharajah Nripendro Narayan Bahadoor, of Cooch Behar, to the 6th Bengal Cavalry."

COLONEL MINTO ELLIOTT, R.A., now at home, is expected to succeed Colonel Hughes as Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery when the latter officer takes up the post of Inspector-General of Ordnance about the close of the year.

A NOTIFICATION in the latest Bombay Army Orders directs Captain C. J. Blomfield, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, to proceed to England, he having been selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

The troopship Jumna, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* remarks, brings to India the Rev. J. Bease as R. C. Chaplain to the troops. "This is the first instance of a Catholic Chaplain being detailed for duty on board the new troopships, and is in accordance with recent orders that when the Catholics on board any vessel exceed 300 a Chaplain is to be detailed. The Jumna brings the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers to India. The revd. gentleman is to return to England in one of the troopships having the largest proportion of Catholics."

SIMLA VOLUNTEERS' INSPECTION.—The inspection by Colonel Harvey of the Simla Volunteers took place on Saturday last. The muster was very good; about two hundred men, beside officers, were on the ground. The usual movements were gone through; at the close of which the inspecting officer addressed the officers and men, and told them that he was glad to notice a great improvement in the corps since his inspection of last year. He then distributed a large number of prizes to the best shots in the annual course. Tea and cakes for the lady visitors was provided by B Company, after the termination of the inspection. For the first time since the formation of the corps, the commanding officer, Colonel Peterson, was absent from the inspection on account of severe illness.—*Simla Argus.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 17.—The atmospheric changes are sudden and irregular. The barometer has risen over most of the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Central India, and fallen elsewhere. The slight barometric disturbance over the Punjab has given south-easterly winds and damper cloudy weather to the southern half of that Province, and northerly winds and great increase of dryness to the northern half. A larger and more important disturbance over Bombay draws the wind into south-east over a large part of the Peninsula and Central India, and occasions overcast skies, a quick rise in the humidity, and fall in the temperature over Bombay, Central India, the Central Provinces, and Berars, and has given heavy rain to Bombay and Malegaon. In the east and south there is little change. Rain to-day :—Bombay, 5 inches; Malegaon, 4 inches; Khundwa and Akola, 2 inches; Indore, ½ inch. Previously, Poona and Ahmednuggur had ½ inch.

HEAVY RAIN AT NASICK.—At Nasick they had for several days very heavy rain. On Thursday and Friday the rain was heavier than has been experienced during the monsoon. The river and all the public roads were flooded. Thanks to the authorities and the precautionary measures taken, only one man was carried away by the flood, and that through his own indiscretion. No lives were lost in the town, but great damage to property has been caused. The average annual fall of rain in Nasick is 25 inches; they have had this season, up to the 19th Oct., nearly 38 inches.

N.-W. P.—The following is the official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather reports for the week ended on Oct. 17 :—"The kharif harvest is progressing or finished. Some loss has been caused by want of rain, but the outturn generally is not complained of. Rain is much wanted for the rabi sowings. None has fallen during the week. Fever and cholera are abating. The public health is good, and the markets are well supplied."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Oct.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously reg'td..	83 72	90 19	87 15	95 28
19 Friday.....	4 27	....	....	....
20 Saturday	1 11	2 8	1 75	1 9
21 Sunday	....	0 79	0 50	2 4
Total	89 10	93 06	89 40	98 41
Corresponding date last year	67 89	77 15	73 84	76 73

BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURES.

THE following correspondence has been sent us for publication :—

Office of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association,

Bombay, 28th August, 1883.

To the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Referring to previous correspondence about the practice of not stamping local-made goods with the actual yards they contain, I have now the pleasure to inform you that the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association have unanimously passed the following resolution at their general meeting held on the 23rd August inst., enforcing the practice of stamping goods produced by the mills with the actual number of yards they measure from the 1st October, which resolution, our Association hopes, will be warmly taken up and supported by the mill-owners with a view to assisting in furthering their efforts in this direction :—

Resolution.—Proposed by Mr. Jivraj Dayal, and seconded by Mr. Lilladhur Jayram, and carried unanimously, "That after the 1st of October, 1883, the local-made goods should bear the stamp of the actual yards they contain with the letters 'yds.' after them; and if such local-made goods do not bear the proper stamps, they should not be purchased or sold by any member of this Association."

With regard to goods that may be in stock either with the mill-owners or the merchants before the 1st of October, the members of the Association are at liberty to sell them. If it should happen that any of the members of our Association may have made forward sales deliverable after the 1st October, and if the buyer insists upon getting goods without the proper stamp such member may be allowed to fulfil his contract and deliver unstamped goods.

Again, if the mill-owners insist upon not stamping goods with the actual yards measuring 36 inches to a yard, either in Guzerati or in English, after the 1st October, 1883, the members of our Association should neither purchase such goods nor sell them.—I remain, &c.,

MOWJEE PREMJEE TOOLSEEDAS,
Secretary, Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Assn.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Sept. 6.

The Secretary, Piece-goods Merchants Association, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 112, dated 28th ultimo, communicating the resolution passed by the Piece-goods Merchants Association on the 23rd idem, enforcing the discontinuance, from the 1st of October next, of the practice of either not stamping or improperly stamping the correct lengths of local-made piece-goods; and to request that the Chamber is gratified to see that the members of the Association are determined to put a stop to the practice.—I remain, &c.

J. GORDON, Secretary,

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Sept. 20.

To the Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association

Dear Sir,—A letter has been addressed to the Chamber of Commerce by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association, communicating the resolution passed by that body to enforce the discontinuance, from the 1st October next, of the practice of either not stamping or improperly stamping the correct lengths of local-made piece-goods, and expressing a desire that the Chamber would recommend to your Association the due observance of the measure which they have introduced and advocated.

In the correspondence which passed between the Chamber and the Mill-owners' Association on this subject in December last, your Committee stated that they would gladly co-operate in any steps which were taken to put an end to the practice complained of, and that if the Native Piece-goods Merchants Association would earnestly and strictly enforce the proposed measures, there would be little difficulty in effectually putting a stop to them.

The Committee of the Chamber desire me to say that the Chamber highly approves of the correct stamping of the local-made piece-goods. They believe that the continuance of the present system will eventually injure the trade itself, and they sincerely hope that your Association will co-operate with the Native Piece-goods Merchants Association, and do all in its power to put an end to it.—I remain, &c.

J. THORBURN, Chairman. J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, October 4.

To the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—In continuation of previous correspondence I am directed to enclose copies of the letters which have lately passed between this Association, and the Mill-owners' Association. I am directed, in forwarding you these letters, to invite your earnest co-operation in getting the practice of not stamping local-made goods discontinued. At the time this Association took the initiative in stopping the evil practice of not stamping English goods, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce urged upon us to put local-made goods on the same footing; and our efforts, in which we hope you will assist us, are and have for some time been directed towards that end.—I remain, &c.,

MOWJEE PREMJEE TOOLSEEDAS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Millowners Association, Bombay, Sept. 29.

To the Secretary, the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing the resolution of your Association, that after the 1st of October, 1883, the local-made goods should bear the stamp of the actual yards they contain, with the letters "yds." after them, which they hope will be warmly taken up, and supported by the mill-owners.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the question of the stamping of goods has been referred to a special Sub-Committee, and that when their report is received the views of the Association on the subject will be communicated to you.—I am, &c.,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th October, 1883.

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners Association, Bombay.

Dear SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that my Association regret that you should have appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the subject of properly stamping the actual length on local-made goods. On the 21st December, 1882, you informed me that the dealers having first introduced the practice of not stamping goods, the remedy lay entirely in their hands. Having taken the initiative as suggested in the same letter, my Association concluded that your co-operation had only to be invited to be at once acceded to. As you are aware from my letter of 28th August last, my Association bound themselves not to deal in unstamped goods after the 1st instant, and it has been necessary to call a Special Committee meeting, at which a good deal of disappointment was expressed, postponing the enforcement of the resolution till 1st Nov. next to permit of a further reply being received from you. Hoping to have a favourable reply from you before that date, I remain, &c.

MOWJEE PREMJEE TOOLSEEDAS,
Honorary Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Oct. 10.

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners Association.

Dear Sir,—The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association has handed to the Chamber of Commerce your letter of the 29th ultimo, stating that the question of the stamping of goods has been referred to a Special Sub-Committee, and that when their report is received the views of the Association will be communicated to it.

The Committee of the Chamber desire me to say that, judging from the way the Millowners Association wrote last year, they would have expected that the Association would at once approve of the action of the piece-goods Association, instead of appointing a Special Sub-Committee to report. The Millowners Association threw the onus upon the piece-goods dealers last year of having initiated the practice of not stamping goods, or stamping them improperly, and expressed their willingness to back them up if they would make an effort to stop it. Now, the Millowners Association appoint a Committee to report, instead of giving the promised support.

The Committee of the Chamber cannot but feel disappointed at this result, and they hope that the Millowners Association will reconsider the matter, and support the efforts which are now being made by the Native Piece-goods Association to stop the practice complained of.—I remain, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary.
JAMES THORBURN, Chairman.

* Two received.

THE SEA-FACE BUILDING SITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article in your paper of to-day's date, signed "D. G." asks two very pertinent questions : (1) Why should a house-owner not be allowed to build higher than 40 feet, if it suits him to build 50 or 60 feet, or more? (2) Are the eighteen plots of ground to be restricted to eighteen favoured families? It further goes on to point out that these eighteen plots of ground are each large enough for semi-detached villas of four storeys, each storey consisting of six or eight good rooms; and that therefore 72 families can be amply accommodated with a large flat each, or 144 families by dividing these flats.

Every day the question of house accommodation and house rent becomes a more serious and vexing question. Flats in the Fort that two years ago were let for Rs. 90 per mensem now fetch Rs. 150. Most of the houses belong to Parsees, and there is a regular "rent ring" in Bombay. This can only be counteracted by increased accommodation, and the most economical way to provide this is to erect good substantial houses, each floor complete in itself, and to let them out in flats. Englishmen who have never lived in a flat of a well-built house cannot understand that they may be as private and as free from noise and annoyances as in a smaller house all to themselves. But it is so, and they can obtain their requirements at much less cost. Instead of limiting the height to 40 feet, and restricting the plots to eighteen favoured families, Government ought to insist on the houses being built four storeys high, and that not more than one flat be let to the same tenant. To temporise with the existing evil is immoral; to drive people back into slums because available sites are squandered on eighteen favoured families is wicked. Every one is complaining about rents. Here is the chance of a great relief. The Bombay public ought to insist, respectfully but firmly, that ample accommodation for one hundred families should not be wasted on a favoured eighteen.

Oct. 17. A. F. B.

AMBULANCE BEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considering that a large number of accidents occur in Bombay, do you not think it desirable that an ambulance bed should be provided, at the various police stations, where they would be close at hand in case of need?

This want presented itself most forcibly to me and others present on the occasion of the recent sad accident to Mr. Cope, when no such appliance could be obtained. Fortunately he was taken to the Bombay Club, where a bed was quickly got; but accidents may occur where such a convenience is not obtainable. It is therefore wise and necessary that we should be prepared for all such emergencies in the way I have indicated.

Some time ago Dr. Balfour was instrumental in establishing a branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association, which would ably supply this deficiency, but latterly we have not heard anything of the movement; and the inference is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that it has only enjoyed an ephemeral existence. Such a good work ought to fare better.

It is to be hoped that when His Excellency the Governor returns to Bombay new life will be infused into the movement.—I am, &c.,

D. McL. S.

Bombay Club, Oct. 20.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY'S "ANTECEDENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Subjoined is a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Editor of the *Pioneer*, and I shall feel obliged if you will kindly insert it in your valuable journal.—I am, &c.,

J. SEYMOUR KEAY.

Hyderabad (Deccan), Oct. 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—As from your article in a recent issue you seem to feel an interest in my "antecedents," about which you allege there is a "mysterious silence," and as you half promise your readers "to probe them in the public interest," I think it best to calm your fears and suspicions by stating these antecedents shortly, though until you wrote I was not aware that the public felt any anxiety about them.

I came out to this country twenty-one years ago as an agent of the old Bank of Bombay, whose branches in Sholapore and Hyderabad I carried on till its collapse in 1867. My branches having had the good fortune to escape all loss, the Bank of Bengal was readily induced to take over the Hyderabad Branch, with myself as agent. I remained in this position till 1872. Besides being the official custodian of the Government cash balances, this branch was for some years prior to 1872 employed by the British Resident, Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., to carry out all the operations necessary for providing the Treasury supplies. This course was objected to by the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. Edward Chapman, but Saunders, who was reaping large profit for Government by the bank's operations, refused to remove the supply business out of my hands. Mr. Chapman was also an *ex-officio* director of the Bank of Bengal, and at this very juncture I received a letter from the bank's head office, announcing that I was transferred from Hyderabad to be agent to the bank's Patna branch. Mr. Saunders, as well as myself, was convinced that the real reason of the transfer was not unconnected with his dispute with Mr. Chapman. About the same date the Nizam's Government offered me an appointment in connection with its railway finances, took over charge of the Patna agency, but resigned the bank's service a fortnight afterwards, receiving two months' pay as gratuity, and immediately took up the financial post under Sir Salar Jung, who, to avoid, as he believed, all source of complication, had applied for and received the Resident's sanction to my appointment. The appointment was nevertheless disallowed by the Foreign Government of India, against the strong and repeated remonstrances of the Native State. The declared ground of veto was that the appointment was illegal, being in contravention of an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1797, which prohibited any European from being engaged in the lending of money to a Native State. Any personal bearing of the veto, as against myself, was distinctly disclaimed.

Two months after the above occurrence I established in Hyderabad a firm connected with—but entirely distinct from—the late house of W. Nicol and Co., of Bombay. This firm suffered no loss from the failure of W. Nicol and Co.'s in 1878.

Since the last-mentioned date I have carried on banking business here in my own name, having, among other things, to finance for the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which I founded some years ago.

I have stated these particulars, though they are already widely known, in order to put it out of the power of political opponents to allege that there is any mystery whatever about my position or history.—I am, &c.,

J. SEYMOUR KEAY.

Hyderabad (Deccan), Oct 17.

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE POLICE.

INSPECTOR RENNIE and Constable Guider, together with three sepoys named Laddoo, Succaram, and Row[illegible], appeared again before Mr. C. P. Cooper, last Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, charged with assaulting the three Borahs, Abdoolalli Allibhoy, Adamjee Jeewajee, and Jafferjee Adamjee, on the 14th August last.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the complainants. Mr. Russell appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Brewin; Mr. F. M. Mehta represented the two other European officers; and Mr. Balcrishna, of the firm of Messrs. Balcrishna and Bhugwandas, defended the three sepoys.

It will be noticed that the charge against Superintendent Brewin for assault and abetment was not proceeded with. Being a witness for the defence in the present case, the hearing of the charge against him was deferred.

Allibhoy Noorbhoy was the next witness called, and in reply to Mr. Brown said he was employed by one Essabhoy Moosajee, who kept a tin-man's shop next door to that of Adamji Jafferjee, the second complainant, in Baba Duboo-street. He had twelve tin plates, about an arm's length, were lying before his master's shop on the morning of the disturbance, when Laddoo (one of the accused) came there and ordered the plates to be removed. While the plates were being removed, Abdoolalli and Laddo were abusing each other, the latter calling the former "sala," and asking if he was not ashamed of himself for having lately been fined Rs. 25. The sepoy then left, and returned at 10 or 11 o'clock with the two other accused. Three of them went into the adjoining shop of Adamji, and commenced to drag Abdoolalli out of it. Jafferjee was there, and Adamji arrived soon after. Constable Guider was the first European policeman to arrive. He went into Adamji's shop, and then came out on the verandah and ordered one of the sepoys to call another sahib. This was done, and Superintendent Brewin and Inspector Rennie came up. The crowd in front of the shop was dispersed, and Jafferjee, with two of his servants, Abdoolalli and one Curreem, were pinioned. Superintendent Brewin ordered them to be taken away, and proper *kaisri* to be made of them. Constable Guider and Superintendent Brewin then brought Adamjee out of the shop, threw him over the verandah into the street, and the former jumped on him and kicked him. Adamjee was lifted up with difficulty into a buggy and driven away.

The witness was here subjected to a very lengthy cross-examination by Mr. Mehta, during which he contradicted some of his own statements, and broke the monotony of the proceedings with his pert answers. The following, for instance :—

How old are you? About 12, 13, or 14. How long have you been in your master's service? For a long time. I don't know how long I have been in his service. Were you in his service last Dewali? Yes. In the Dewali before that? Who knows! What hour do you generally come to your shop—in the morning, of course? What's the good of asking me what time! Do you mean to say that every day before I set out from my house, I look at a clock or watch? (Laughter.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Balcrishna, witness said that when the accused Laddoo was abusing the boys near the shop, Abdoolalli said to him, "You have a badge on your forear

agricultural appliances. But what will attract most attention in each of the Economic court sections, will be the groups of models of native tribes, which will be arranged in front of, and sufficiently in advance of, the side arches to enable visitors to walk round each group. The Andamanese, Nicobarese, and other model specimens of native and aboriginal tribes, will appear standing or sitting in small plantations of trees, shrubs, and grasses, peculiar to the regular haunts of each tribe. Close to the figures will be shown specimens of the food procurable in their localities, all arranged with the greatest care and correctness. The five sections in which will be found the figure-groups will contain innumerable specimens of native agricultural produce: in one section the cases will be devoted to the display of medicinal roots, medicines and drugs; another to opium, ganja, tobacco, snuff, and so on; another to samples of sugars, goor, and similar comestibles; another to cotton, jute, and fibrous substances.

Mr. James Thomson, the Secretary to the Royal Commission, arrived in Calcutta last week, and will be followed to India at the end of November by Mr. J. Boalsto, M. P., President of the Royal Commission, who will arrive here a few days previous to the opening ceremony of the Exhibition, on the 4th of December next. Mr. Thomson has brought a considerable quantity of the Victorian exhibits with him, but was unfortunately obliged, like Mr. Scott, representative of South Australia, to leave a number of large cases temporarily at Colombo. These cases are expected to arrive in Calcutta during the course of the present week. One hundred and twenty tons of the Victorian exhibits were sent from Melbourne direct by the steamer Newcomer. These goods have been discharged safely, and the cases which contained them are already duly housed in the Victorian court. The Victoria exhibits occupy an area of 10,000 square feet. At the Melbourne Exhibition held in 1880-81, 20,000 square feet of space were specially reserved for Indian exhibits sent to Melbourne on behalf of the Government of India, as well as by private individuals. For this large area of space not a half-penny was charged by the Victorian Government, or by the Royal Commission appointed for the Melbourne Exhibition. On the other hand, the Government of India, through the Revenue and Agriculture Department, invited the Victorian Government in writing to take part in the forthcoming Calcutta International Exhibition. Victoria promptly and liberally responded to this official invitation. It was estimated that a sum of £6,000 would be required to pay freights, salaries, and expense of fitting up the Victorian court; and with the intent that the Colony should be well represented at the Calcutta Exhibition this sum was promptly voted by the Parliament of Victoria without discussion. The Colony is now called upon to pay, like any ordinary exhibitor, for the 10,000 feet of space which the Victorian exhibits will occupy in our coming exhibition, and considering the great liberality of the Victorian people and the Government of that distant Colony, in reserving 20,000 feet of space for India at the Melbourne Exhibition, I do, as strongly as I can, urge that the Government of India should defray the amount to be paid to Mr. Joubert for space for Victorian exhibits, as well as for the exhibits of all other Australian Colonies, which will be represented and which will occupy space in the Australian annexés in the following proportions, *vis* :—

				feet
South Australia	..	..	..	3,106
New South Wales	..	app.	..	6,000
Tasmania	..	..	..	3,000
Victoria	..	..	..	10,000
		In all	..	22,106

THE PUNJAB EXHIBITS.

THANKS to the exertions of the Punjab Committee, this province will be amply represented at the forthcoming Exhibition in Calcutta. Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, the President, Mr. J. L. Kipling, the Secretary, and Colonel Wace, have been particularly energetic; and it is largely owing to these gentlemen that so fine a collection of the Punjab exhibits has been collected. In Delhi, Mr. G. Smyth, Deputy Commissioner, and Khan Bahadur Amir Ali, E. A. C., have worked hard to secure a representative collection of the minor handicrafts for which Delhi is famous; while the remainder of that city's contingent will be furnished, for the most part, by local artizens and manufacturers. Mr. Nichol, the Secretary of the Municipal Committee of Amritsar, who has been appointed a member of the Punjab Committee has got together characteristic examples of the brass-work, wood-carving and the silk and wool industries of Amritsar. Local dealers and manufacturers, notably Davi Shahi and Chumba Mul and Daben Shahi and Prub Dyal, are also sending examples of the best kind of shawls, Rampur *chaders*, *malidas*, *alwans*, and the manifold varieties of woollen textures, embroidered and plain, which have given Amritsar so high a reputation. District officers have cordially responded to the claims made upon them for assistance by the Committee which, however, has done its utmost to deal directly with artizans and producers. A large number of the exhibits have been collected at the School of Art here, where they are numbered and classified, and then forwarded to Calcutta.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

TREATMENT OF ENGLISH VISITORS IN AMERICA.

ALL that is necessary to ensure the comfort and enjoyment of an English visitor in America is that he should have a letter of introduction to a citizen of New York or Boston. That single introduction, if my experience is a fair test of the experience of others, will be a passport to every city of importance and every place of interest in the United States The Americans have a pleasant custon, as one of them explained to me, of "passing their friends on." It is this custom which makes a tour in America so entirely agreeable. What happens to the traveller is usually this:—He presents his letter of introduction to the merchant, or tradesman, or other citizen, say of New York. The recipient of the letter reads it, holds out his hand, and cordially addresses the visitor—"Mr. Johnson, I am pleased to see you, sir. Sit right down. Anything I can do to make your sojourn here pleasant and profitable I shall be delighted to do. This is my office; make it your head-quarters. Come right in whenever you have a mind to. There is a desk; you will, perhaps, want to answer your letters. If you require anything, ask for it right away." Questions are then put as to the voyage across the Atlantic, the line of steamers in which it was taken, what the visitor thinks of the country so far as he has seen of it, how long he intends to stay, and whether he has or has not a programme of his tour. It is ascertained in the course of this conversation the the visitor is interested in particular objects, and a point is afterwards made of showing them to him. But before the places or institutions which he most wishes to see are visited, the traveller is usually taken for a drive round the city and its suburbs. Americans are proud of their country and of their cities, and naturally take a pride in showing all they have to a stranger. During that drive around, the traveller sees the parks, avenues, boulevards, and public buildings. Then he is shown the various objects of most interest or importance in detail. He is taken to the City Hall, and introduced to the Mayor; to the State House, and introduced to the Governor; to the Public Library, and introduced to the chief librarian. All these gentlemen offer courtesies and assistance, supply him with information, and present him with documents that may be useful when he returns home. Afterwards he is taken to the fire department, to the college, to the museum, to the exchange, or to any other place of which he may have heard, or which he may express a desire to inspect. Meantime his conductor invites him to his club to lunch or dinner, if he has not already obtained his consent to spend the time at his disposal as a guest in the conductor's own house. When the time for the visitor's departure arrives, he is furnished with introductions to gentlemen in Philadelphia, or Washington, or Chicago, or any other city he may

and call upon all law-abiding citizens to resist, this monstrously illegal declaration. I am bound to maintain, as far as one man may, the trust the electors have thrice reposed in me, and in presenting once more at the table the certificate of my unimpeached return, I charge against you, lawbreaker, all the mischief that may grow by our continued violation of the people's suffrage rights.

THE NORTH SEA CANAL.

THE *Journal des Debats* publishes a long account of the measures which have been taken from time to time for connecting the North Sea and the Baltic by means of a canal. In 1571, Duke Adolphus of Schleswig-Holstein submitted a scheme to Maximilian II., Emperor of Germany, but it was not until 1784 that the two seas were connected, from Tonning to Keil, by deepening and regulating the bed of the Edier. There have been many projects framed within the last forty years, and in 1848 the brothers Christenden offered the King of Denmark to open a wide waterway, between Buttel, upon the right bank of the Elbe and Echenforde Bay, on the Baltic, and to construct in the centre of the peninsula a naval fort. This came to nothing, and a scheme proposed by an American company in 1880, and submitted to the Danish Government, which in principle approved of it, was dropped in 1883, upon the outbreak of the war between Denmark and Austria and Prussia. Since then many fresh schemes have been put forward, and it seems as if one or other of them would at last be carried into execution. The work will, of course, be done under the control of Germany, who, as the possessor of Holstein will be enabled to send her men-of-war from Wilhelmshafen, and will be to a great extent mistress of the Baltic. Fresh fortifications are being constructed in the Bay of Keil, and the left bank of the Elbe is already guarded by numerous works of defence from Cuxhaven almost up to Hamburg. According to the plan, which it is thought will be eventually adopted, the canal will run from the Elbe, at a point between Brunsbuttel and St. Margaretha, and come in front of the fortifications of Rendsburg, and so out in the Bay of Kiel, at Holtenau, to the south of the fortifications of Friedrichsort, which command the estuary. The length from sea to sea would be 60½ miles, the width 300 feet, at the water's edge, and the depth (30 feet) sufficient to the largest ironclads passing through. The Konig Wilhelm, which has a displacement of 9,573 tons, and is 351 feet long, could pass through without difficulty. The estimate is that, inclusive of the defensive works, shipsidings, &c., the work could be done in five years, with 10,000 hands employed, at a cost of £6,000,000. There is some doubt, however, whether the work will not in the end be undertaken by the German Government, as Prince Bismarck, speaking on this question in the Reichstag, on the 14th of June, 1871, said:—"We must devote to this enterprise the time and resources which peace places at our disposal."

OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN.

IT is perhaps as clerks and book-keepers that women have made their most successful attempts at obtaining paying employment. There are now several instances of women holding clerkships of the salaries are very much lower. Classes are held at the rooms of the Society, 22 Berners Street, for the training of girls for these occupations. It is needless to say that many qualifications are necessary to be attained in order to ensure success—distinct handwriting, book-keeping by single and double entry, the capability of drawing up balance sheets, &c., are all essential. The pupils at the Society's rooms must be at least sixteen years of age, and be able to write neatly, spell correctly, and work arithmetical calculations as far as practice. After six months, they are examined by the masters from King's College, and must attain 75 per cent. of the examination marks. It is satisfactory to learn that during the year seventy students have joined the class, and that three examinations have been held, and thirty-two certificates granted. It is stated that many who enter obtain situations before the close of the course, and so are unable to go up for examination. A large majority of those who hold good certificates obtain situations without much difficulty, more especially if they have had the advantage of a good general education. As shorthand clerks are in demand, classes for this study have been established; but the amount of time required for this practice necessarily so great that the students became disheartened, and the classes have been given up. For the post office clerkships the competition is very keen. The age of the competitors must be between eighteen and twenty. A thorough knowledge of English history, geography, arithmetic, English composition and grammar is essential, as well as good handwriting and correct spelling. In the telegraph department, to which younger girls are received, the examination is much easier, but the competition is very great.—*Queen.*

CLERGYMEN AS HEAD-MASTERS.

THE teaching of our schools has become lay, their tone has become lay, the monastic framework has disappeared, and all this tacit consent of parents who yet cling to the superstition, for it is no more, of clerical head-masters. For it has already been pointed out that, except a few acts equally performed by a chaplain, the master, as such, has no clerical duties. The "cure of souls" is given over to a layman, and those who take a very high view of the clerical office are often the very men who, in being schoolmasters, will not take Orders, because as schoolmasters, they have no clerical function. A schoolmaster stands *in loco parentis*, and in theory which maintains that he must be in other would, if logically pressed, mean that the clergy were the fathers, and those who have the authority over their own sons, a contention hardly borne out by facts. On all questions of morals, and even of the higher spiritual life, we fully believe that a layman has far greater influence than the ordinary English clergyman, and there is no suspicion that his view is the mere professional one of a man who, after all is only a parson from his skin outward, and not in the inward life of one occupied day and all day in distinctly clerical functions. Religion gains if it be a thing closely connected with, but whose outward manifestations are aloof from, the outward manifestations of school. There can scarcely be imagined a more solemn sight, even for one who is not in agreement with all the words of the service, than the assembling of masters and boys in a building apart from the school life, where all the associations are other than those of school, where masters and boys are on one level as worshippers. The spell in peril of breaking when the master is the spiritual, as he has been the school, authority, and many faults are pointed out in the tone which denounced a false concord or a careless rendering of Homer. When floggings are as frequent as they still unhappily are at some schools, a master preaching to his boys ought to think, as he regards the turmoil in his own breast, of the punishment he has had to administer to some of them, and of the sensible remark of the negro who objected to the combination of the two deterrent methods.—*Nineteenth Century.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for *it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Angio-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
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DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy, in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more, chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the nutritious matter most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wasted away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for Convalescents, Weak and Old People, and Children, as entering into the blood, it is found in it the Calcareous Elements of the constitution of the Bones. Well adapted for Ladies in the [illegible]ally-way, Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches), and to Children's Diarrhœa.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'s INDIAN CIGARETTES.
[illegible]hma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are [illegible]y relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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[illegible]AULT & CO.'S GUARANA.
[illegible]curative virtues to the great [illegible]es in it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of [illegible]n the *British Medical Journal* [illegible]ARANA acts "like a charm." [illegible]ia Powders are a certain remedy [illegible]The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872. [illegible]ble remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysen[illegible]ers proceeding from derangement of [illegible]owels.

[illegible]gate and Co., Smith Stanistreet and Co. [illegible] Co., and Nobin Chunder Daw and Sons, [illegible]eacher and Co., Bombay; Barrie and Co., [illegible]Co., and Norton and Co., Madras; Plomer [illegible]hore; Peake, Allen and Co., Lucknow; Riggs [illegible]Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

Sale of valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill, the property of W. W. Locii, Esq., C.S. The date of sale and particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A NEW COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—
1 new Jairanda cottage pianoforte.
It can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned,

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales coy dhoties.
10 cases white ground prints.
5 bales grey drills.
25 Russia and morocco leather albums.
2 sets English-made pony harness.
By order of Marwaree Ooma Jora & Co., and on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Abda Rehman Allarukhia—
Gold and silver jewellery, and gold and silver embroidered silk wearing apparels.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Vullee Hajee Khumisee—
HV HK—1 case buttons, ex Sutlej.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the [illegible]sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRA[illegible] are instructed to sell by Public Auc[illegible]ect, Fort, in the premises lately [illegible] Hudson and Co., the [illegible]late Bhanjee Verjee[illegible] and argand lamps, [illegible]mps, plated candlest[illegible]mpriscs 3, 4, 5, 6 and [illegible]3 and 4 light Tucker's [illegible]t kerosine oil hanging [illegible]ngle light lamps, hanging [illegible]s, duplex wall lamps, [illegible]ps, Hink's stormproof h[illegible]nted table chamber and piano can[illegible]bra, glassware, porcelainware, &c.
Property on [illegible]

SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES, HORSES, AND HARNESS.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private contract)—
A handsome nearly new light English-built mail-phaeton by Kesterton, with shaft, pole, bar and lamps complete.
A handsome nearly new light English-built waggonette by Kirkman and Sons, with shaft, pole, bar and lamps complete.
A handsome nearly new light victoria with shaft and lamps complete.
A handsome large size black Arab horse.
2 sets plated and brass-mounted single harness.
2 " double "
The above can be seen on application to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Somerset House, Wardon-road, Breach Candy, lately in the occupation of His Highness Nawab Nazim of Bengal, the very valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich glass and porcelain ware, a sweet-toned mahogany brass new cottage pianoforte, by Ascherberg, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome light English-built C-spring barouche by Peter and Sons, Longacre, with a pair of handsome well-matched powerful big bay Australian horses, a handsome light miniature circular-fronted brougham, a handsome powerful Arab brougham horse, a handsome Carleton cart with a strong chestnut pony and harness complete, superior chromo-lithographs and engravings, handsome flowervases, rich table ornaments &c. &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Prince's Dock by order of the Superintendent—
A quantity of grain, sweepings, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, 6, 8, 12, 15, 18, and 21 light chandeliers, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 light argand lamps, single-light wall shades with lustres, 1, 2 and 4 light hanging kerosine-oil lamps, hanging vase lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF RAILWAY MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the ground to the north of the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of railway materials, consisting of axles with wheels, trollies, bearing plates, &c., &c. Also 4 bull dredgers.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Old Fort Press Company's premises Tamarind-lane, Fort, close to Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.'s offices, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of W. J. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1883.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.
SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.
Subscriptions at young ages very small.
Forms simple. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited,
Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

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SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEF ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Governmen Trials, at Woolwich, &c.
ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Fcs. 350
Do. 40 do. " 750
Do. fo 6 are lights 2,000 Candles, each. " 1,300
Do. 8 do. 800 do. " 1,300
Do. 20 do. 500 do. " 2,000
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
Meadow-street.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."
ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1' Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts unions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

NOTICES.

KODANAAD ESTATES,
NEILGHERRY HILLS.
TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.
AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas.
This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of
Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.
This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.
Style A, Price Rs. 300.

Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.
Style B, Price Rs. 350.

Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.
Style C, Price Rs. 400.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.
Price Rs. 450.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE SYMPHONY ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.
Price Rs. 650.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brillante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN," Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant. Forte I. Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely; Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Clarionet, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without nailing or glue. No portion of the instrument can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.
Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass), two Foot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.
Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches, in plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.
If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.
These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.
French-polished Case, Rs 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell; in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.
French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case, Rs. 500.
French-polished and dark oak Case, Rs. 550.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.
Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

"RATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
LONDON.
Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SCOTT & WASLEKAR,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, VALUERS, &c.,
OFFICE, 31, MEADOW-STREET (corner of Bell-lane),
UNDERTAKE to prepare PLANS and ESTIMATES for the ERECTION of various Western Industries, such as Jute, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Soap, and Candles; oil crushing, paper, sugar, Turkey Red Dye Works, Calico print works, &c.; their MACHINERY and necessary Buildings; also to SUPPLY MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., complete, landed in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, or delivered at Liverpool (free on board.)
ESTIMATES FREE on application, for Machinery.
Messrs. S. & W. are AGENTS *for First Class Machinists only*, of England and Scotland.
Any Contract works supervised: SURVEYING undertaken by the job; VALUATION done on moderate terms. Any kind of Civil and Mechanical Engineering undertaken.
SCOTT & WASLEKAR. { T. W. SCOTT, C. E., Architect. N. N. WASLEKAR, C. E., M. E., &c.
15th Sept., 1883

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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MOTHER SWAN'S WORMS YRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10 B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND [illegible]NTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.
Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

NOTICES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above materia of the lastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
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All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Score prices for Cash by
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CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
Real Porcelain, consisting of
6 Breakfast Cups and Saucers.
6 Coffee do. do.
6 Egg Cups.
12 Plates.
1 Sugar Basin.
1 Slop "
1 Milk Jug.
2 Cake Plates.
1 Covered Muffin Plate.
The above in Pink, Green, and Blue Band with Gilt, and Flower. Price Rs. 30 per set.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
China Ware, consisting of
12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers.
12 Coffee do. do.
6 Tea do. do.
1 Egg Stand and 6 Cups.
12 Plates.
1 Slop Basin.
1 Sugar do.
1 Butter Pot.
1 Toast Rack.
1 Milk Jug.
1 Cream "
2 Cake Plates.
The above in Maroon, Blue, Red, and Green Band with Gilt, and Flower. Price Rs. 35 per set.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for SALE or HIRE at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all necessaries. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms		32 by 22
Do.	do.	31 by 21
Field Officers		2[illegible] by 17
Captains		24 by 14
Rowtee		24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses		

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses	
Rowtee in Circular form	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4

FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

For General Officers, weighing	200 lbs.
For Commanding Officers	160 lbs.
For Officers	80 lbs.
Sepoys, of 2 Pals	
Lascar Pal	

All applications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.
ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
Government Tent and General Contractor.
ADDRESS:—To Parell-road, Old Imambara, No. 10, near Baboola Tank, Bombay.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPEC

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£220,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES..... $926,765.62.
$5,926,765.62.
RESERVE FUND..... $2,000,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES..... $698,336.43.
$3,198,336.43.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 24 0	—
Guirand, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	„ 33 0	—
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ „	60 0
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Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
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Goldlack, extra	„ „	„ 44 0
MOSÉ		
From MESSRS. FUCHS & RIESEL, LEIPZIG.		
Josephshoefer (still)	„ 24 0	—
STILL HOCKS.		
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Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
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Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer Berg	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ „	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	—
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niederheimer	„ „	„ 19 0
Hochheimer	„ „	„ 23 0
Braunneberger	„ 20 0	„ „
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Bernocastel-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Josephshöfer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Obersemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Rauenthalberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
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FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	—
Latour Blanche	„ 30 0	—
From MESSRS. MUNNEN & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
ITALIAN WINES.		
From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & HAY, TURIN.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	—
Vin Girgnlino Socco	„ 16 0	—
Barolo	„ 18 0	—
Nebiolo	„ 18 0	—
Monforte Wine	„ 20 0	—
Vin Pinot Blanco	„ 22 0	—
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
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Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Chateau La Bogoroe	„ 24 0	—
From MESSRS. MUNNEN & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ „	„ 23 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	—
St. Julien	„ 23 0	—
BRANDY.		
F. Dussaudier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars		
M. & Spann	„ 25 0	—
Do. do. Gold Bars		
M. & Spann	„ 30 0	—
Adr. Monnard & Co.'s * * * Cognac	„ 26 0	—
Chas. Lorvoire's finest Cognac * * *		
Very Old	„ 31 0	—
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	—
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	„ 22 0	—
Thistle Blend Whisky *	„ 22 0	—
Do. do. * * *	„ 25 0	—
BEER.	Per doz. pints.	
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	„	„ 4 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ —
Romford Bitter Ale	„ 4 8	
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Flower & Sons' Ale	„ 4 8	„ 3 0
	Per doz. Impl. pints.	
Romford Light Bitter Beer	„ 5 0	„ 4 8
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. pints.	
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 18 0	—
Do. do. (Superior)	„ 30 0	—
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	„ 14 0	—
Do. do. small do. Flutes	„ 8 0	—
Do. do. Pints	„	„ 6
	Bottles.	Tins
Condensed Milk	per doz. Rs. 5 8	Rs. 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin 1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin 0 10
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 2
Hams, Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs	per lb. 0 10
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	per tin. 2 8
Do. do. (small ")	1 8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	1 8
Do. do.	0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	1 6
do. do.	0 12
do. do.	1 6
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	1 6
do. do.	0 12
Saussichen (Small Sausages)	1 8
Sellery (Celery)	0 14
Do. do.	0 10
Do. do.	0 9
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)	1 6
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)	1 4
Rehpain (Venison Pate)	1 2

Nett Cash.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 5th October, 1883.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.

Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suits the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,

DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm's celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their special brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE")
(Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET.
Blended Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quaree Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."

PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF
and are therefore also
DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS. Silver.		KEYLESS. Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.
Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.
Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., *&c.*

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, W. C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, Post free.

PICCOLOS. Rs. a.
Cocoawood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide Head, in D. or G. in Plush-lined Mahogany Box 20 0
Ebony ditto ditto in D. in Paper Box ... 10 0

NIGGER WIGS.
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and 7 0

NIGGER BONES.
Per set. 2 0
Ditto ditto Ebony 2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct 1 0

TAMBOURINES,
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.
Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter 9 0
„ 11 „ „ ... 6 0
Three „ 9 „ „ with tacked head 3 0
„ „ „ Electro-plated metal hoop... 10 0

CASTANETS.
Ebony, per set 2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and 12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.
At Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and 22 0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to 120 0
Each Violin is supplied with a bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush lined Blackwood Case, complete.
Model of Gasparo da Salo, Inlaid Back and Carved Head, with two Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood Case, complete 75 0
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases ... ... at Rs. 25 and 35 0
Violin Strings, per set 1 8
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, Rs. 25, Rs. 35, Rs. 45, and 55 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to 16 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin ... 6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to... ... ... 25 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS. Rs. a.
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C three Octaves 50 0
No. 1.—Mahogany Instruments, superior, in Mahogany Box 65 0
No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the Keys bushed (i.e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, an excellent Instrument 95 0
No. 3.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (i.e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box, an excellent Instrument 120 0

FLAGEOLETS.
Cocoawood, in D. with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush lined Mahogany Lock Box ... 25 0
Do. do. 2nd Quality 20 0
Brass Whistles...each Re. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and 1 8
Nickel plated Whistles, each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3-4, and 3 8

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany Lock Box 35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 40 0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 45 0

FLUTES.
Concert Flute, in D., of Cocoawood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co. ...100 0
Do. do. without lip plate ... 64 0
Do. do. 54 0
Do. do. 40 0
Do. do. Foreign make in Box 25 0
Cheaper Flutes, without Case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and 25 0

OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE NOW READY, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

EASYAN PERFECT FITTING

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THORPE AND CO.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The best Oxford-cloth or jute, with collars attached. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials.
Shirts, collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.

A capital shirt for wearing under uniform or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Best Long-cloth, with best Linen fronts and cuffs. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen fronts, cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen shirts, Rs. 27

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool shirt, each Rs. 8-8

CRICKETING SHIRTS.

Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts Rs. 8-8 each.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS,

MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

THE ONLY PRIVILEGED SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE FRENCH SHOP

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

The only Establishment in the Bombay Presidency where you can procure the latest Novelties of the most leading Houses of London and Paris at European prices.

COME all and see our weekly arrivals of NEW GOODS for all Departments, compare our Prices with any Establishment in Bombay, and judge yourselves.

LIST OF NEW ARRIVALS BY LAST MAIL.

Bridal Veils.
Boys' Pique Hats.
Girls' Washing Bonnets.
Ladies' and Gent.'s Straw Hats.
Cashmere, Satin and Plush Hoods.
White Straw Lawn-tennis Hats.
Ayer's best quality Felt Tennis Balls, at Rs. 7–12 per dozen.
Ladies' and Gent.'s Lawn-tennis Shoes in all sizes,
The only quality standing the heat of this climate.
Babies' and Children's Shoes and Boots in all sizes.
Black Taffeta Gloves.
Black, White and assorted Colored French Kid-Gloves, in all sizes.
Assorted Colored Spun Stockings.
Fast Black Lisle-thread Stockings.
New Gent.'s Linen Collars.
Balbriggan Shirts in all sizes and kinds.
India-gauze Shirts in all qualities and sizes.
Antimacassars of the newest patterns.
Ladies' French real silk Umbrellas, with fancy handles.
From Rs. 5-15 and upwards.

Carriage Whips, assorted, from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 6-8 each, quality and durability guaranteed.
Pears's world-reknown Soaps.
Rimmel's London Perfumery.
Roger and Gallets' Paris Exquisite Perfumery.
Real Eau de Cologne from the only Genuine Maker, Jean Maria Farina,
For which we are the Agents for the Presidency.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY MAIL.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND CHURCH-STREET,
CARNAC-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY,
EAST-STREET, POONA

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SUN FIRE OFF

ESTABLISH

INSURANCES effected upon Merch... Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their conten... the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, ... promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., L...
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGEN... the above Company, and are prepared to... FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable prope... Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & C...

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPA...
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,960,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the ear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME £1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE £1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ...£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Chief Office ... 34, Cannon-street, London.
Chief Office in India ... 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS, £302,088.

SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.
All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE.
FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in Government Securities for Policyholders' Sole Benefit.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE.

Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy liabilities, as ascertained by this Investigation, amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £158 3s. 6d."

Messrs. PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund,
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ...	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL ...	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ...	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer MALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
„ 1881	£283,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,9

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,493,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
1,376 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 44,74,809.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 6

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 7/6-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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NOTICES.

Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used and Navy, and highly recommended the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11, 1869. R.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phospodyne now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognised by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, And do not be persuaded to take any cheap, Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the effects of Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, &c.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid Impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON.—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the civilised world. Price 6s., 11s., and 33s.

In India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistree & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcuttat Barrie & Co. Madras; Plomer & Co., Simla & Lahore.

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(HEARSON'S PATENT)

A self-feeding reservoir pen, writes continuously with any ink and by means of a pen with ordinary nibs.

PENS TO REFILL
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Bombay and Calcutta to All... bad, Cawnpore, Agra, G... and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Ag... pore, and Allaha... bay and Calcu...
Calcutta to ... mahal, M... serai.
Luckie... ha...

...ga
...mond
...ng and
...t, Bongong
...mookdea, and
...amookdea, Ram... ongong, and Rana... Calcutta.
...a to Nawabgunj Parbuti... Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
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Rates...
Clan L...
R...

...of Passage Money.
...ngkong and *vice versa*.
...Akyab, ...d *vice versa*.
...imein, Malacca, ...re and *vice versa*.
...o Vizagapatam and ...
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BULSAR	Eduljee Festonjee Dossai.		
DEOLALEE.....	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.		

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